

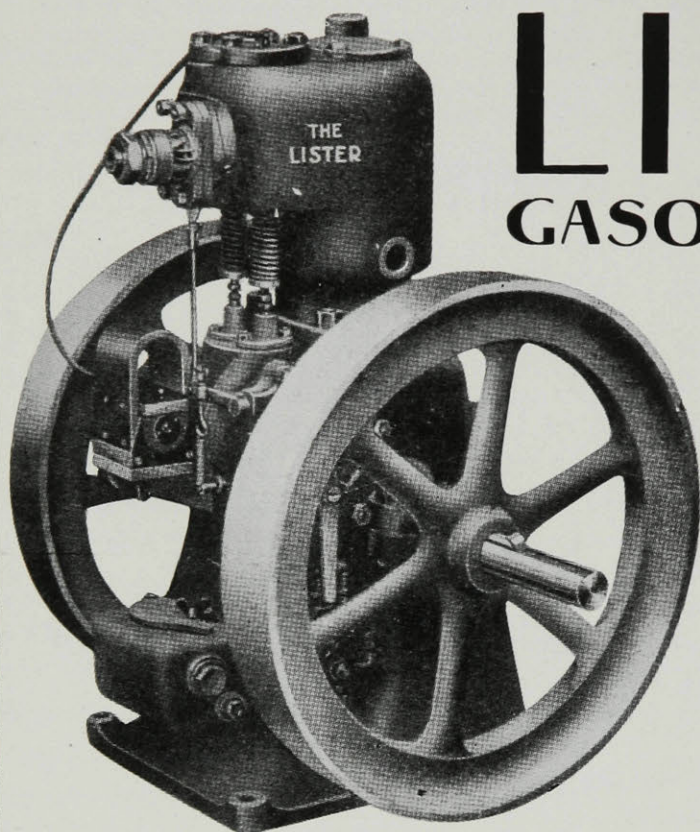
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*The Macdonald College Magazine is published four times during College year by students. Subscription : \$1.00 per year. Address all subscriptions, etc., to the Business Manager, all advertising matter to the Advertising Manager, and all matter for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, Macdonald College Magazine. Macdonald College P.O., P. Q.*

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PRINCIPAL F. C. HARRISON, D. Sc., F.R.S.C.,

Who has offered his services to his country.



## *Dr. Harrison's Military Career.*



IN the fall of 1914, a rumour went around the campus that Dr. Harrison had offered his services to the Canadian military authorities. At the time of going to press we understand that his offer is likely to be accepted, but in what capacity is not yet decided.

Dr. Harrison was born in the service, his father, now retired, having been an officer in the 4th King's Own, now the Royal Lancashire Regiment. Entering the 16th Battery of Canadian Field Artillery at Guelph, then known as the College Battery, in 1890, as bombardier, Dr. Harrison won his stripe the first year. He served successively as sergeant, quarter-master sergeant and sergeant, and in 1895 took a course at the Royal School of Artillery. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in 1896, promoted to lieutenant 1898, captain 1902, and major in command of the battery 1904 to 1907, in the latter year being transferred to the command of the 3rd Montreal Battery.

In 1906, Dr. Harrison acted as assistant umpire at Petawawa, and in 1908 was present with his battery at the Quebec Tercentenary Review, where they marched past King George, then Prince of Wales. In the winter of 1910-11, he took the Militia Staff course at Montreal and Kingston, heading the list in the examinations. In 1911 he went on the reserve of officers.

Dr. Harrison twice won the prize in the Officers' Observation of Fire Competition, open to all Canadian Artillery officers. Up to the time he relinquished

its command, the 16th Battery had won the Governor-General's Cup for Efficiency more times than any other battery.

### DR. HARRISON'S WORK FOR THE COLLEGE O.T.C.

In October, 1914, on obtaining authority from Ottawa, Dr. Harrison at once set about organizing the Macdonald College Officers' Training Corps, thereby adding to his already onerous duties. An armoury and a rifle range were fitted up and rifles for drill purposes and others for use on the range were obtained. Drills were given, rifle practices held and encouragement given to voluntary practice. A year later uniforms were provided, more drills and some lectures were given, and the corps improved in smartness and in shooting. Some who are now at the front bear witness to the experience they gained here in their early promotion and in being selected as "snipers."

In all this work, Dr. Harrison's experience and his keen appreciation of the strategy and tactics of many campaigns have been invaluable in bringing home to us the uses and values of various military formations and movements.

Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the corps tender hearty thanks to their C.O. as a slight appreciation of his interest and labour for the corps.

Whatever his part may be in this struggle for the empire and civilization, he carries with him their best wishes for health and a safe and speedy return to M.A.C.

N.C.O.

# *An Elucidation.*

*By R. Dougall, B.S.A.*



OUTH AFRICA, in numerous ways, has been affected by the prevalent and deplorable fault of misrepresentation.

It is not an easy matter to obliterate false impressions conveyed by anachronistic effusions stimulated by a paranoiacal imagination. In order to create a new, clear and veritable vision of South Africa and the Boers of South Africa it is essential to select prudently the most interesting, the most appropriate and the most authentic material. Circumstances necessitate the establishing of a correct perspective before attempting to discuss South African conditions in detail.

Foreign knowledge concerning South Africa is conspicuous for its rudimentary circumscription. This extraordinarily meagre and superficial knowledge concerning the "Subcontinent" is revealed in the amazingly puerile inquiries and statements made by casual solicitors, whose remarks, in some cases, cast an extremely adverse reflection upon the standard of their intelligence.

The very slightest intimation of South Africa immediately and inevitably invokes—as if by magic—the "simple" Boer and the "Savage" Black, and quite frequently, to add insult to injury, no distinction in colour is made.

The Boer of to-day is invariably thought of in terms of a century or more ago. The Boer quite naturally does exhibit some of the very enviable and admirable traits of his ancestors—the indomitable courage of the type of Dutchman who defended himself for fifty years against the power of Spain

at a time when Spain was the greatest power in the world; the inflexible determination of the French Huguenot who gave up home and fortune and left his country forever after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; an ardent and consuming patriotism which invoked and lost the judgment of the stricken field; the acquisition of exceptional skill with weapons and in horsemanship—but, surely, the exhibition of splendid ancestral characteristics does not necessarily imply eternal status quo nor suggest an atavistic metamorphosis.

The Boer has not alienated himself from the inviolable law of Evolution. He is a "creature" susceptible to environmental change. The individual or nation who fails to obey the dictates of this inexorable law of Progress will inevitably become a nonentity—the cost of disobedience is extinction. If the condition of the Boer really confirmed the portrayal of some of our prehistorically inclined contemporary imaginations, he would have suffered the same inglorious fate as the Bushman—the true aborigine of South Africa—solitary oblivion. The Boer is not an unknown quantity. On the other hand, he is very much in the limelight.

To make the comic delusion more emphatic, let us focus our attention upon a familiar picture nearer home. Most of my readers will be acquainted with that pathetically happy and contented figure of J. B. Waterhole, the personification of blissful simplicity perched on the fence corner of a Timothy field, peering with open-mouthed curiosity from beneath an umbrageous "chapeau



de paille" at the fleeting stranger, as the latter whirls past him in a tourist car enveloped in clouds of dust. It will require an impossible stretch of the imagination to incorporate into this familiarly picturesque scene the departed shades of yesterday sitting around their ghostly camp fires whose fitful light is cast around on lord and vassal and black robed priest. In the presence of this rustic picture the observer could not possibly be impressed with a boundless vision of vast wastes of forest verdure; mountains silent in primeval sleep; river, lake and glimmering pool; wilderness oceans mingling with the sky. The *habitant* does not recall the intrepid explorer, the forest merchant, the venturesome *voyageur*, the dauntless trader and the untiring missionary.

It is not customary to think of the

French-Canadian in terms of the above delusion, is it? In reflecting upon the Canadian of to-day, one does not invariably think of cowboys and red Indians, and one generally chooses to make a distinction in colour—you see, all Canadians are not red.

It is easily understood and plainly recognized that the delusion is absolutely intolerable and extremely idiotic as far as Canada and Canadians of to-day are concerned. The same contention applies to the Boer of South Africa. Think of the Boers or South African Dutch as you would think of yourselves as Canadians. It requires no stretch of the imagination to recognize the Boer of South Africa as he is to-day. The Boer of to-day is not the Boer of yesterday.

(To be continued.)



Summer comes but once a year.

## *A Trip Across the Atlantic.*



HE blowing of the whistle and the shouts of the men as they pulled in the ropes told of our departure. It was four o'clock on a November morning and so dark and cloudy that land could scarcely be seen, though I craned my neck through the porthole. The boat began to move slowly, the shouting and the whistles died down until only the throb of the engines could be heard.

The blowing of the bugle announced breakfast the next morning. The saloon was pretty well filled and breakfast never tasted so good. Then on with coats and caps and out on deck, for the ship had yet to be explored. I shall never forget that morning. There was another girl on board of my own age and we soon became friends; there was hardly a corner on that ship that we did not find, from the Marconi office to the furnace room and barber shop. We watched the stokers feeding the fires until the perspiration was pouring down our own faces from the heat. The "change watch in the crow's nest" was interesting to see. The new watchman climbed up the rope ladder with the agility of a monkey and took his place, glasses in hand, with as much precision as if he had sighted a German submarine.

At the sound of the bugle we all assembled for lunch in the saloon. That saloon had a fascination for me, for no matter where one sat the sea could always be seen through a porthole.

We stopped at Quebec for a couple of hours, a few more passengers got on, and then we set out in dead earnest for Liverpool. At Father Point the pilot boat steamed up in the dark and took off our pilot—we were left to the mercy of the Captain.

By the second day out nearly everybody on board knew everybody else, and many were the promenades round the deck. The Captain appeared among the passengers and had a cheery word for everyone. Towards evening the wind began to rise and the boat to rock, so all took shelter in the smoking or reading rooms. Some of us played cards, others wrote or read, but the sound of the waves rolling against the side of the ship lulled one to sleep, so all retired early.

That night I was awakened by the weirdest sound—as if an animal was calling for its mate—it was the fog-horn. It is the most melancholy and lonesome sound I have ever heard. A fog had come up, entirely enveloping the ship, the boat had slowed down and the fog-horn was blowing every few minutes. The fog lasted all that day and the sea was so rough that the ship was beaten about like a plaything. Now and again we could hear the sound of a fog-horn from another ship in the distance, but even that died away, and lying in my berth I felt like the Ancient Mariner, "Alone, alone, all, all alone, alone on a wide, wide sea!"

The next day the fog lifted, but the wind rose and the higher the wind rose the more the boat rocked and rolled and the fewer passengers remained on deck. One minute the boat would be so low that you could almost touch the water with your hand, and the next you were clinging for your very life to the railing for fear of being thrown to the other side of the ship. Very few people went down to the saloon that day, for it was hard enough to sit in your chair without being knocked out. All the dishes on the tables were fastened into cases and these cases firmly fastened on



to the tables so that nothing would roll off.

By the seventh day the sea had calmed down somewhat and a Sports' Day was arranged. There was a three-legged race, a fifty yards dash, a sack-race, a tug-of-war and a whole host of other things. The sack race was screamingly funny, for with each pitch of the boat down would go the men and they would no sooner get on their feet than over they would go again.

The next day we sighted Ireland. We had seen practically nothing since passing Newfoundland—one steamer and a shoal of porpoises—so all eyes were fastened on land as if it were some strange

apparition. The day was celebrated by a concert in the evening. That concert was one to be remembered, for those who could sing or act took part, those who thought they could sing or act took part, and those who knew they couldn't do either but wanted to do both, took part.

That night was to be our last on board, for we would be in Liverpool by four o'clock the next morning. It just seemed as if the people on the ship had been living in a little world of their own for the past week, and everybody was sorry at the thought of leaving, for the trip had been just nine days of glorious laziness!

D. A. LONGWORTH, T., '16.

---

### *The Sower.*

---

A brown sad-coloured hillside, where the soil  
 Fresh from the frequent harrow, deep and fine,  
 Lies bare, no break in the remote sky-line  
 Save where a flock of pigeons stream aloft,  
 Startled from feed in some low-lying croft,  
     Or far-off spires with yellow sunset shine;  
     And here the Sower, unwittingly divine,  
 Exerts the silent forethought of his toil.  
 Alone he treads the globe, his measured stride  
     Dumb in the yielding soil; and the small joy  
     Dwells in his heavy face, as spreads the blind  
 Pale grain from his dispensing palm aside,  
     This plodding churl grows great in his employ;  
     Godlike he makes provision for mankind.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

## *Macdonald College Enlistments for the European War.*

March 10th, 1916.

- AIRD, Gunner D. M., No. 302852, 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O. London, Eng.
- ASHBY, Private P. T. H., A10844, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.
- BAGNALL, Miss Vera (School of Househo'd Science Office), c/o Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, England.
- BAILEY, Private H. C., A10960, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.
- BAILEY, Corporal Hugh R. D., 24201, No. 3 (B) Co., 9th Platoon, 13th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent. Killed at the battle of Langemarck, April 24, 1915.
- BAKER, Gunner A. D., 35th Battery, Canadian Artillery.
- BEATTIE, S. K. (School for Teachers), No. 345352, Can. Garrison Artillery, Montreal.
- BLACK, Company Sergt. Major Charles, No. 24196, Royal Highlanders of Canada, 13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, Army P.O., London, England. (Power House.) Wounded.
- BLINN, Sidney H. (Day School), No. 487271, Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., 382 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.
- BOULDEN, Private Eric, A10937, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.
- BOYLE, Private Albert Stanley (Carbonear, Nfld.), 1st Battalion C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded March, 1916.
- BRADFORD, Private C. R. M., A10942, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, Eng.
- BRIGHTON, Private H. W., A11147, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, Eng.
- BRUNEAU, Lieut. Arthur (Day School), Amherst, N.S.
- BRUNT, Private J. W., A10939, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.
- BUCKLAND, Private W. D., A10984, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.
- CARTER, Private G. B. (Dining Dept.), 24226, Royal Highlanders of Canada, 13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded.
- CHAUVIN, Frank Bernard.
- CLARKE, Lance Corporal Charles McNeill (of Hudson Heights, Que.), (Day School 1907-09), 2nd Reserve Park, Can. Army Service Corps, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- COLLINGWOOD, Lieutenant G. F., Imperial Army Service Corps, c/o Sir Charles McGregor Bart. & Co., 39 Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S.W., England.
- CONROY, Vincent (milk driver), at Dardanelles, October, 1915.



- COWPER, Private Hugh S., 6th Field Ambulance, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- CRAIK, Private Oliver, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- CRANG, Gunner Wm. O., 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- CRITCHLEY, Captain Walter R., 10th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- CURRIE, Private James H. (Bursar's Office), Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- DASHWOOD, J. L., Royal Flying Corps.
- DEZOUCHE, Private Frederick Charles, Jr., No. 155, 2nd Division Supply Column, C.A.S. Corps, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- DODD, Private John James, 487551, Universities Overseas (6th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal, Que.
- DRAYTON, Lieut. F. L., 80th Battalion, Belleville, Ont., c/o Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.
- DREHER, Gunner C. W. F., 23rd Canadian Overseas F.A., 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- DUPRE, L'eut. H. A. (Physics Department), Northumbrian Engineers, Silkstone, York., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- DURLING, Sergt. V. H., 132488, D. Company, 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada.
- ELWELL, R. W. D., in an Alberta Overseas Regiment, died at Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 1915.
- EVANS, Lance Corporal Harry I., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- FISKE, H. J. M., Young Men's Christian Assn., with His Majesty's Canadian Forces on Active Service, corner Guy and St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
- FLEWELLING, David Bruce, No. 475506, Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- FLOOD, Lieut. R. R., 11th K.O.Y.L.I., Killinghall Camp, Harrowgate, England.
- FORD, Lance Corp. W. D., Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- FRANK, William D.
- GAETZ, Private John R., B. Co., 89th Battalion (Red Deer, Alberta).
- GIBBON, Private J. Arnold, 124th Overseas Battalion, Toronto, Ont.
- GILSON, Gordon Wyman (School for Teachers).
- GOLDEN, Private John (Power House), 148th Battalion.
- GORDON, Huntley G., O. Co., 11th Platoon, 73rd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver, B.C.
- HACKSHAW, Private Cecil (Poultry Dept.), No. 487470, Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal, Que.
- HAMILTON, Private James Y., No. . . . ., 148th Battalion, 197 Peel Street, Montreal, Que.
- HAMILTON, Richard I., Sect. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- HAMILTON, Robert (Day School), Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- HARRISON, Austen St. B. (Day School), 66th Battery, C.F.A., Montreal.
- HARVEY, William (Dining Department).

- HESLOP, Private Fred. G., A10876, Universities (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- HESLOP, Private Richard, Jr., Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- HILL, Bombardier G. M., 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- HOUGH, Joseph, 148th Battalion, Montreal, Que.
- HUESTIS, Private Ralph R., Sect. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- INNES, Major Robert (2nd in command), 106th Overseas Battalion (Nova Scotia Rifles), Truro, N.S.
- JACK, Miss Charlotte (Teachers 1907-08), Nurse in Military Hospital in France, Dec. 1915.
- JACKS, Trooper Oliver L., C. Squadron, King Edward Horse, Divisional Cavalry, France.
- JONES, Private A. R., A10954, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- KELLCHER, Michael (Hort. Dept.), No. 127072, C. Company, 71st Regt., Galt, Ont.
- KELSALL, Private A., A10938, Signaller, Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- KENNEDY, Private Philip, No. 378, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- KENNEDY, Lieut. Roderick Stuart, 12th West Yorkshires, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded.
- KITCHENER, Miss Mary Edmee, Military Hospital, Whalley, Lancashire, England.
- LEFEBVRE, Private J. G., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- LEVIN, Sergt. Morris T., D.S.M., (Poultry) 22nd Battalion. Killed in action, February, 1916.
- LONGWORTH, Lieut. F. J., Ives Point Battery, Halifax, N.S.
- LOTHIAN, David E., Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- McCLINTOCK, Gunner L. D., C41095, 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, Divisional Artillery, C.F.A., 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- McCORMICK, Corporal J. H., A18958, Universities (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- MACFARLANE, John R. N., Lieut., Divisional Cycle Corps, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- MACFARLANE, Lance Corporal N. C. (Chemistry Dept.), A10959, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- McINTYRE, Private William (Day School), 148th Battalion.
- McKECHNIE, Private R. E., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- McLAREN, Quentin, Union of South Africa Forces, Vereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa.
- McMAHON, Private A. E., No. 10943, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- MCRAE, Douglas (Day School), killed April, 1916.
- MABE, Miss ..... (H. H. Sc. Winter Short Course, 1913-14), Nurse in France.
- MATTHEWS, Sergt. A. E., 8234, c/o D. of R. & O., 23 and 25 Earl's Ave., Folkestone, Kent, England. Wounded.
- MILNE, Private A. B., A10955, 16th Platoon, 4th Co., P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F., France.



- MITCHELL, Private Homer B., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- MONTGOMERY, Arthur R., No. 85051, 21st Battery, Heavy Artillery, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- MORRIS, William (Dining Dept.).
- MULLEN, Gunner Harold, 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- NEWTON, Lieut. Robert, Canadian 9th Brigade Ammunition Column, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- NEWTON, Gunner William, 5th Artillery, Victoria, B.C.
- NICHOLSON, William (Day School), 302860, 107th Battery, Can. Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- OGILVIE, Private W. N., No. 66643, 63rd Overseas Battalion, Can. E.F., Sarcee Camp, Calgary, Alberta.
- PARSONS, Cyril (Day School), 107th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
- PATERSON, Private W. J., A10965, Machine Gun Section, P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- PETERSON, Private C. F., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- PIDDINGTON, Lieut. Arthur G.
- PIKE, J. Everett (Poultry Dept.), No. 475991, Universities Overseas (3rd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- POPE, Private Maxwell Henry, No. 133184, 73rd Highlanders, Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, Que.
- PYE, Herbert Stevens, Grenadier Guards, Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
- RANKIN, Private T. B. G., No. 475535, Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- RAYMOND, Lance Corp. A. E., Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- REED, B. Trenholme.
- REY, Alphonse Marius, French Republican Forces.
- RICHARDSON, Private J. J. G., B. Co., 8th Platoon, 24th Battalion Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- RIGOLE, Octave (Farm Dept.), Royal Belgian Forces.
- ROBERTSON, John Gordon, Regina, Sask., Regiment.
- ROBINSON, Herbert H., No. 346858, Can. Garrison Artillery, Montreal.
- ROBINSON, Private James Milton, A.D.M.S., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.
- ROSS-ROSS, Donald (Day School).
- ROY, Lance Corp. J. S., 6th Mounted Rifles, Halifax, N.S., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
- SAVAGE, Lieut. Alfred, C.A.V.C., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.

SCOTT, Miss Patience W.

SHARPE, Battalion Sergt.-Major J. W., 60th Battalion, C.E.F., Montreal, c/o Army P.O., London, England.

SIGNERET, Sergt. Major M. C. (319e Reserve, 21e Cie., French Republican Forces, Lisieux, France), 4th Batt. 11 Camp, Barracque No. 1433, Prisoners' Camp, Limburg a Lahn, Germany.

SKINNER, Private Clarence T. (Day School), No. 487268, Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., 382 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.

SMILLIE, Sergt. Henry M., No. 1835, Canadian Divisional Headquarters, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Subordinate Staff.)

SMITH, Corp. W. J., 24209 (Royal Highlanders of Canada, 13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent), 93 Beresford Road, Hornsey North, London, England. Wounded.

SPENDLOVE, Private J. R., A10936, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.

SPENSER, C. M., New Zealand Overseas Forces.

ST. GEORGE, Private Percival T., No. 63821, 23rd Battalion (Detail) C.E.F., Army P.O., London, England.

STEVENSON, Gunner Harold, 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery.

STOREY, Rae (Day School), No. . . . ., 107th Battery, Can. Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.

TAYLOR, — (Painter).

THOMPSON, Corporal Horace (Laundry), No. 121436, D. Co., 69th Battalion, St. John, N.B.

THOMPSON, Private Roswell, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.

TURNER, Private William H., No. 23194, No. 2 Co. R.M.R., 14th Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.

VIANE, Private Edgar, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 24th Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.

WALSH, G. Brock, Trooper, Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted, Sherbrooke, Que., c/o Army P.O., London, England.

WEIR, Lieut. Douglas, Canadian Army Service Corps, Quebec, Que.

WILCOX, Charles J., No. 63903, 23rd Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. Charles McAlister, 106th Overseas Battalion, Truro, N.S., c/o Army P.O., London, England.

WILLIAMSON, Private H. F., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.

WILLIAMSON, Sergt. John, 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Killed in action.)

WILSON, Trooper Charles A., Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted, Sherbrooke, Que., c/o Army P.O., London, England.

YOUNG, Trooper George R., 5th Mounted Rifles, Kentville, N.S.

Civil Prisoner of War in Germany:—

LOCHHEAD, Dr. A. Grant, Ruhleben Camp, Spandau, Berlin, Germany.

Kindly advise the Principal, Macdonald College, P.Q., of any additions to the above list, of any corrections, or of the numbers and units in cases where the same are wanting.

# THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

*"Mastery for Service."*

Published by the Students.

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No. 4.

APRIL-MAY, 1916.

VOL. VI.

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## EDITORIAL.

With the issue of this number of the MAGAZINE, the Editorial Board, like rain falling on thirsty land, disappears from view, to remain hidden all summer and to bubble forth again like a fountain next autumn. But next autumn will see quite a change in the personnel of the Board—the members from "over the campus" finish their tasks with the output of this number. We regret their loss to the Magazine Board. They have worked faithfully and well during their term of office. They have been liberal in their assistance both to the

Editor and the Business Manager. We appreciate their efforts. So here's success to the retiring lady members of the 1915-16 Magazine Board.

The MAGAZINE is a part of the student life of Macdonald College. It is the mouthpiece of every student. It is not only a record of the Athletic, Social, and Literary life at the College, but it also endeavours to bring to its readers articles which will be of general interest to all those engaged in scientific and applied agriculture, as well as those engaged in the teaching profession. It is only when



every student realizes that he or she is a part of the Macdonald College MAGAZINE, and is therefore personally responsible for its financial upkeep and its literary content, that the MAGAZINE will find its proper place in the student life at the College.

No one will take an interest in a college or a college organization unless he first puts something into that organization, and begins to feel that he is a part of it. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also," is as true today as when those words were first uttered. And in just the proportion of himself that he puts into it will he have the interest of that organization at heart. This personal responsibility and feeling that you're part of the show is the true college spirit of which we have heard so much lately. The fourteen students who shovelled coal for three hours one Sunday, to help "keep the home-fires burning," showed more college spirit than they could have done by rooting at a game. The student who hustled around and secured subscriptions for the MAGAZINE this year will take a greater interest in the MAGAZINE in future than if he hadn't worked for it. So if the students are to get the most out of the MAGAZINE they must put something into it.

We have just closed a campaign which had for its object the securing of 500 additional subscriptions for the MAGAZINE. The proximity of our examinations made it impossible for us to carry on this campaign long enough to secure our full 500, but we are glad to be able to announce the increase of our mailing list by 387 subscriptions. This, we think, is a very creditable showing for the students to make this year, when money everywhere is so tight. As a reward for their perseverance in soliciting subscriptions the following prizes were given:

I. Prizes were awarded the six persons sending in the greatest number of subscriptions. The recipients were:

|                         | Subscrip-<br>tions. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| G. E. Arnold.....       | 42                  |
| Geo. Hay.....           | 25                  |
| T. G. Hetherington..... | 17                  |
| Miss Olmstead.....      | 10                  |
| Miss Fredea.....        | 9                   |
| Campbell Morris.....    | 9                   |

II. A prize given to the class securing the greatest number of subscriptions was won by the Sophomore Class.

III. The real attraction for the securing of subscriptions was the Patriotic Dance given by the Magazine Board as a reward for the good work done by the students in this campaign. Judging from the remarks of those taking part in the dance I think it comes under the name of "Howling Success." Dr and Mrs. Harrison endeared themselves to all dancers that night, the former by enjoying himself and giving everyone else a good time even though it was his third night's sleep he was missing in succession, and Mrs. Harrison by her presence on such short notice, and by her two extra-extras which she gave to rest the pianist. In short, it was good music, good dancers, good refreshments, and, as a result, a good time for all.

The results of this subscription campaign have been most gratifying, and merely go to show that in union there is strength.

o o o

When the brown of the campus turns green, and the birds begin to sing in the shrubbery outside the window of the MAGAZINE office, it is customary for the Editor to throw off his worried look and begin to rave about spring, so here goes:

Winter has passed. Once again Kabi-bonokka, the fierce North Wind, has beaten a retreat at the approach of the

fat, lazy South Wind, Shawondasee. He has been driven back to the land of the White Rabbit, to his home among the icebergs. Little rills have run downward from belated snowbanks joining hands to form brooklets, brooks, and rivers which have carried down huge blocks of ice, chafing and foaming in a manner frightful to behold, wild with joy at the approach of spring.

But now spring is here. The snow-covered hillsides have been changed to carpets of living green, dotted with the bright sunshine of the dandelion. Tender violets now venture out to listen to the overtures played by bull-frog orchestras. Peaceful cows get the smell of spring in their nostrils, and raise such beseeching eyes to the dairyman, that he is prevailed upon to let them out to nibble the fresh young grass, until they get colic. Motherly old hens quit laying, and commence the tedious task of hatching out doorknobs, and fluffy little ducklings wend their way to the brook where they are welcomed by the sleek, graceful mink. Spring fever is in everyone's veins. Huge flocks of wildgeese on their way northward hold the attention of the lover of Nature until he is run down by an enthusiastic Ford-owner. Robins and Bluebirds quarrel, make love, and build nests in the topmost branches of the maple tree, while at the foot of the same maple the hired man sleeps in the sun. Farmers go forth with weeping, bearing high-priced seed, with that unquenchable optimism which leads them to believe that they will doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing the weeds with them. Students fresh out of college are fired with an enthusiasm to go out and do things—and they come in with blistered hands and sunburnt necks. Urban dwellers leave their offices early that they may delve in their back yards, where they lovingly and trustfully plant seeds of egg-plant and pumpkin-pies, which

seeds the neighbours' hens as industriously dig up next morning. Lawn-mowers and book-agents appear. Artists double the sales of alarm-clocks that they may get the early spring sunrise, even the paper does predict rain. The poet stands entranced before the old aspen-tree in the pasture, his thoughts soaring heavenward, until he is sent after his thoughts by the precipitous arrival of the goat. Everyone is happy; everyone is optimistic; the very trees clap their hands. Little lambs stand on their little heads; little boys dig bait for little fish to nibble off little hooks; and little girls fall into the water when trying to reach little pussy-willows. Peanuts and plum-trees burst forth into blossom; crows gorge on farmers' corn; flowers spring up overnight; and in the habitation of dragons, where each lay, grows up grass with reeds and rushes. Even the ancient, bewhiskered individual with Rheumatism and St. Vitus' Dance feels that it's good to be alive.

But, listen! What means this thundering that drowns the song of brook and bird? Do those dark rolling clouds contain rain for the thirsty land? No! They are the thunderings and the clouds of battle—a different kind of seed-time. In this great field the rows are trenches, and the hills are graves; the tillage implements are guns and spades; the seeds are the lives of heroes, watered by the tears of mothers and sweethearts. But—they will bear the fruits of LIBERTY.

o o o

As this MAGAZINE goes to press the Freshmen and Sophomores are writing off examinations, and looking worried. About the time it comes out the Juniors and Seniors will have begun to show signs of grey hairs, and the sight of men tying wet towels about their fevered brains and drinking strong coffee, that

they may burn more midnight oil, will have become common. These are almost infallible signs that the college year is drawing to a close.

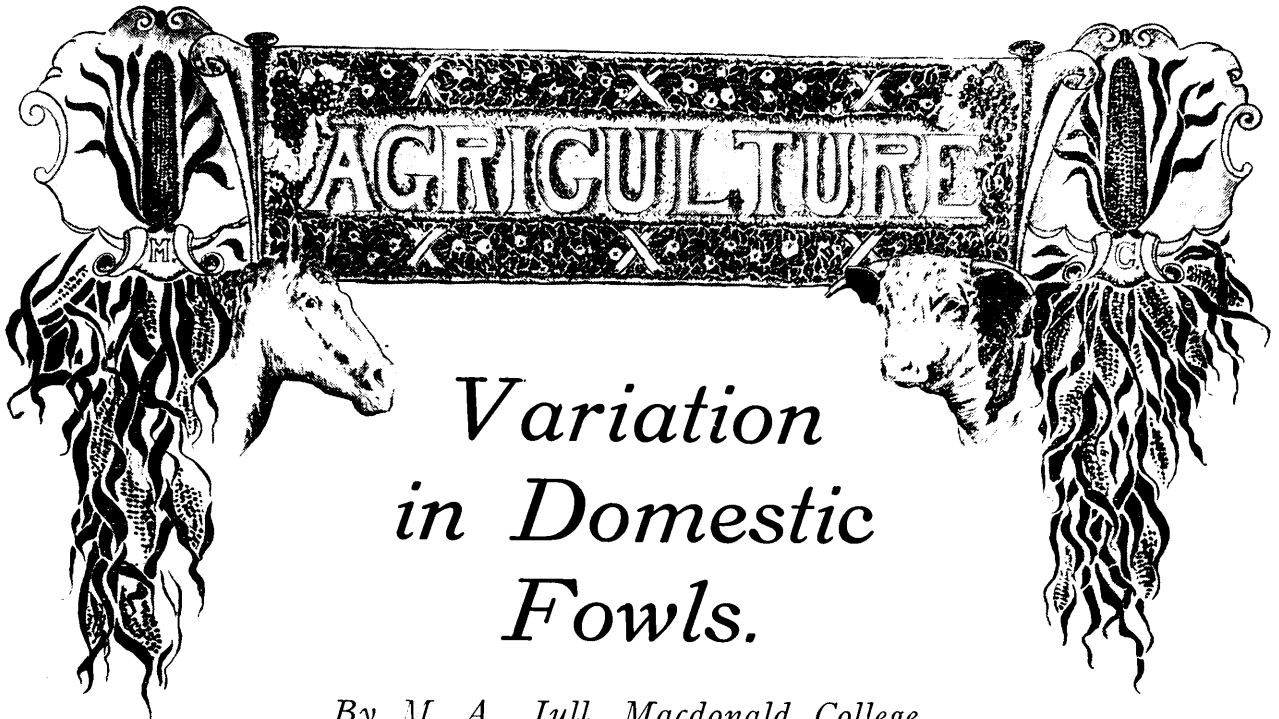
This year at Macdonald College has been a great experience to us all. Many there were who criticized people and systems freely, but I am sure that there is not a student at Macdonald who has not enjoyed this year, both as regards studies pursued and the college life in general. True, at the beginning of the year the social life was rather stagnant, and some students went about smuggling with them a large-sized grouch. But as time went on and we became better acquainted, the grouches were quietly taken out into the backyard and strangled. Their places were taken by smiles, and since Christmas the social life at Macdonald has been something to which the students may look back in after years.

But as the students come up to exam-

inations we wish them a full measure of success. The work this year has been well up to the standard, and we believe that anyone who has worked conscientiously throughout the term need have no fear of the results of the examinations. To Teachers, Year-Course Science students, and Seniors in Agriculture, who are going out to your life-work, we wish you God-speed in your career. We believe that the world will be better for your having prepared yourself at Macdonald College to take your part in the world's work; to those of the other classes who intend returning to Macdonald, we wish you success in your examinations, a pleasant and profitable holiday, and a safe return to our midst next autumn; to you men who may go forth in the defense of your country, we wish you good luck, and a safe and speedy return to us. TO ALL—SUCCESS, HAPPINESS, AND GOOD FORTUNE.



The Coal-heavers—An example of College spirit.



*By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College.*



AMONG domestic fowls the most common feature is their variability. Such an apparent contradiction is explained by the fact that variation is so universal that no two fowls are alike. Breeds differ from each other by many widely and different characters; the Plymouth Rock differs from the Leghorn in size, shape and in other respects. Individuals of the same breed are distinguished by differences readily discernible to the trained eye, or where two birds appear to be exactly alike minor differences in their behaviour may be detected upon close observation. Differences among fowls extend to minute and apparently insignificant characters; two White Leghorn females may be identical in all respects except in size of comb. There is practically no limit to the degree of variability in all living forms.

Such divergent degrees of variability would suggest great difficulty in breeding for uniformity and perfection, but such is not the case, for without variability it would be impossible to improve the

various breeds of fowls. Prof. W. K. Brooks has well said that "Living beings do not exhibit unity and diversity, but unity in diversity." One breed may differ considerably from another breed and one individual may differ from another individual of the same breed in many respects, but the two individuals possess characters in common to the breed which distinguish it from another breed.

It is because of their variability that fowls are capable of improvement and liable to degeneration; if there were no differences among individuals of a breed it would be impossible to improve that breed. "Improvement is possible only where variability exists." It should be the object of the breeder, therefore, to study the nature and extent of existing variations and the causes that control their appearance and determine their permanency. The knowledge and skill acquired through such a study will enable the breeder to deal with the variations among fowls in an intelligent manner, yielding the greatest improvement through the proper combinations



of characters. Improvement does not necessarily consist in the introduction of new characters, but in the intensifying of desirable old ones and the elimination of the undesirable ones.

The term "character" refers to a quality possessed by a race of fowls which distinguishes it from other races, or to qualities possessed by poultry



Fig. 1. A meristic variation. An Ancona chick hatched from a double-yolked egg.

which distinguish this class from other classes of live stock; it designates "one of those details of form or function which, taken together, constitute a well-marked group of animals or plants more or less closely related by descent." Fowls have feathers while sheep have wool, and these characters are common to the groups of animals possessed of them. The colour characters of fowls are white, black, red, and other colours, while the colour characters of sheep are white and black but never red or blue, colours which are common to fowls. Then, again, Barred Plymouth Rocks possess the barred colour character, while Rhode Island Reds possess the red colour character.

The form of the body may be represented by another character; the shape of the body of the Rhode Island Red is

oblong in character while the Wyandotte is round in character. This is but one example of many racial characters which remain permanently with the race.

The characters possessed by a fowl are not the personal property of that individual, but are representative of the race to which that fowl belongs. The individual may possess many but not necessarily all of the characters of the race.

In poultry breeding it often happens that an individual may transmit a character to its offspring which it apparently did not possess. A white cock and hen would be expected to produce white chicks only, but in many cases black and white chicks are produced; in this case the cock, or the hen, or both, possessed characters which were not visibly apparent. In this case the parents transmitted a colour character to their offspring which they themselves apparently did not possess, as judged by their visible make-up. The parents, however, possessed more colour characters than their visible make-up would indicate, and the appearance of black in the chicks is proof that black is a character common



Fig. 2. Skull of a wild Gallus Bankiva fowl, viewed from above, a little obliquely.—From Darwin.

to the race to which the white parents belong. The white colour character was prominent in the cock and hen and dominated the black colour character; the white character is said to be dom-

inant and the black character is said to be latent. Dominant characters are well developed and plainly evident, while latent characters are all other racial characters which are not evident, although they are known to be present from the fact that they are transmitted to the offspring. Latent characters are undeveloped possibilities of the race within the individual, and these may become more prominently developed in future generations. The individual possesses all of the racial characters of his kind in some degree and it transmits all of the characters of the race, but none other. On the other hand, the individual is not the unit of variation; rather the unit of variation is the racial characters that constitute the particular group out of which individuals are made up, some with one combination, others with another combination of characters.

Variations among fowls are of many and diverse kinds. The deviation may be one in amount or it may be one in kind. One hen may lay more eggs than another; the difference is one in amount or is quantitative; one hen may lay eggs the shells of which are of a different texture from those of another hen; the difference is one in kind or is qualitative.

Besides being quantitative and qualitative, variations are continuous and discontinuous. The latter forms of variation are often confusing, and many which are now considered continuous are really discontinuous. The Barred Plymouth Rock, developed through a slow process of evolution from the Dominique and hawk-coloured ancestors, illustrates continuous variation, while the long-tailed Japanese Phoenix fowl illustrates a discontinuous variation.

Distinctions in variation arise from the nature of the characters involved, and among fowls there are four distinctly different kinds of variation.

Morphological variations relate to differences in form or size; they are common types of variation and may be illustrated by the difference in size of two chicks of the same parentage, hatched at the same time and given the same general care.

Substantive variations relate to differences in quality of the structure and not to form or size; they are applied to the composition of the body, whether it be the flavour and grain of poultry flesh, the colour of the plumage or other factors relative to constitution. An illustration of substantive variation is afforded in the difference in the quality and flavour of meat of Game breeds as compared with the meat of American breeds. Two Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels of the same breeding may vary considerably in colour, one may be quite dark while the other may be quite light; this is a good illustration of substantive variation. In the breeding of poultry, colour of plumage plays an important part, though it has little or no utility value. Preferences for colour differences are so well established among poultry breeders that they are often carried beyond reason, with the result that more important utility considerations are sacrificed.

Meristic variations relate to deviations in pattern. The chicken normally has two legs, but occasionally one is hatched with three or four legs, this being a deviation from the specific plan of development in poultry, and it constitutes a meristic variation.

Functional variations relate to deviations in the normal activity of the various organs and parts of the body. The simplest form of functional variation is represented in the difference in egg production between two individuals of the same breed. Of two full-sister pullets one may lay 250 eggs and the other may lay only 30 eggs in one year,



though the two birds may have received the same care and attention. Functional variations may occur within the same individual, or, speaking in practical terms, it is said that the individual varies in behaviour or performance.

The influence of exercise bears a significant relation to functional variation, and it may be that many of the domestic breeds of poultry will eventually lose the power of flight through the constant disuse of their wings. "Darwin dis-

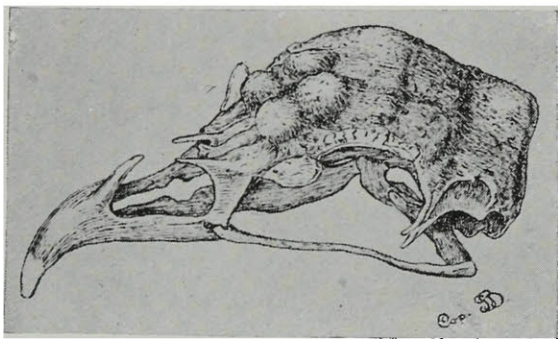


Fig. 3. Skull of a Horned fowl, viewed from above, a little obliquely. (In the possession of Pegetmeier.)—From Darwin.

covered that the wing bones of wild ducks as compared with their leg bones were relatively heavier than those of tame ducks, corresponding to their respective habits of life."

Variation occurs in males and females under suppression or failure of the reproductive functions. When a male bird is castrated, though the organs removed do not seem to be directly connected with other organs of the body, the bodily functions do not proceed as before castration. In the capon the hackle and tail feathers grow much longer than in cockerels, the comb and wattles in the capon are arrested in development and the general appearance of the castrated bird is distinctly different from an uncastrated bird. So it is with females, for when they are deprived of their ovaries they develop to some extent the characters of the males.

A very interesting case of normal functions being exercised under abnormal conditions is cited in Davenport's "Principles of Breeding," where it is stated that "Hunter and Duhamel grafted the spur of a young cock into his comb where it continued to grow to its normal size."

Secondary sexual characters differ much in the species of the same genus as well as in the individuals of the same species. In the various breeds of fowl the comb differs much, its form often being characteristic of each breed, as, for instance, the pea comb in the Brahma, the single comb in the Plymouth Rock and the rose comb in the Wyandotte. The comb differs much in size, being small in single comb Orpingtons and extremely large in single comb Minorcas. In some breeds a crest of feathers replaces the comb, and this is correlated with differences in the structure of the skull. All Polish fowls have a bony protuberance on their skulls. The ear lobes in Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas and other breeds are white, and in Cochins, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks and many

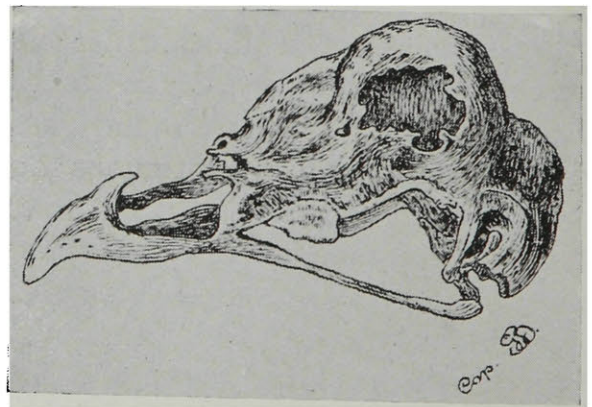


Fig. 4. Skull of a white crested Polish fowl, viewed from above, a little obliquely.—From Darwin.

other breeds the ear lobes are red. Dorkings have the characteristic number of five toes and thus differ from most other breeds. Feathered-legged shanks are represented by Langshans, Fave-



rolles and others, while the great majority of the breeds of to-day have clean shanks. The sickle-feathers of the tail, of which there are three pairs, are characteristic of the male sex and differ much in the various breeds. In some Hamburgs they are scimitar-shaped and in Cochins they are very short instead of being long and flowing as in most breeds. The spurs vary much in different breeds; they are extremely long and sharp in Games, and blunt and short in Cochins.

Variations among fowls are many and complicated and extend to all characters and to the most minute particulars.

Differences in individuals are in degree and not in kind, in respect to the characters of the race or group of which the individuals are members. Characters belong to the race, and individuals possess no characters that are not common to their respective races. The individual may not express all of the characters of the race in his make-up but he possesses all of those characters and may transmit any or all of the characters of the race. Therefore, the racial character is the unit of variation while the individual is the unit for selection in improvement in breeding.



An Old-fashioned Sugaring-off.



## Canada's Maple Sugar Industry.



As we sit once more in the old sugar-camp keeping on fires and letting the fresh warm maple syrup trickle over our grateful palates, we are brought to a realization of the vastness of the inheritance left us by the Indians.

They were the first to manufacture maple sugar and syrup. The early settlers from Europe learned from the Indians the art of sugar and syrup making, and for many years followed their crude methods of manufacture. We are told that the Indians placed the sap in hollowed out stones, or vessels made of hard clay, and into these they dropped red hot stones till the sap was concentrated to syrup. Although the white man followed the methods of the Indian quite closely, he introduced the iron kettle for boiling the sap, which was a decided improvement on the methods of the Indian. The white man continued this method of boiling till about the year 1860, when the kettle was replaced by the large flat bottomed pan. This pan has been replaced since then in all up-to-date plants, by the corrugated evaporator. It is not only in the boiling apparatus that we have had advances. The tapping, originally done by the Indian with the tomahawk, and by the early settler with the axe, is done to-day with the brace and bit with much less injury to the tree. The old wooden spout has been replaced by the more cleanly metal spout, and the old wooden bucket or birch bark "caso" has given way to the clean metal bucket, in many cases provided with a cover to protect it from in-falling rain, snow and dirt.

The eastern provinces of Canada and the north-eastern quarter of the United States are the only portions of the globe where maple sugar making is possible. In Canada the industry is confined to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Quebec produces about two-thirds of the total output, Ontario nearly one-third, and the maritime provinces about three percent. The output in the United States, however, is much larger than that of Canada. When compared with other agricultural industries in this province, the maple industry occupies quite a prominent place. This is clearly shown by the following figures, which are taken from the census report of the province of Quebec for 1911.

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Maple sugar and syrup.         | \$1,680,000 |
| Poultry, sold and slaughtered. | 1,708,000   |
| Sheep, sold and slaughtered    | 1,583,000   |
| Cream.....                     | 1,567,000   |
| Fruits, small and orchard...   | 1,470,000   |
| Honey and wax..                | 280,000     |

From this table we see that maple sugar and syrup are of greater revenue than all the sheep sold and slaughtered. The writer is a great friend of the sheep industry; and it is a deplorable fact that this great province of Quebec should be producing only a little over \$2,000,000 worth of sheep and wool annually. If the opportunities of the maple and sheep industries are developed to their utmost capacity in the near future, I look forward to a very interesting comparison. It has been estimated that, if the maple industry of Canada were developed to its fullest extent, the

annual output could be easily brought up to \$10,000,000.

Instead of "Patriotism and Production," which was the axiom last year, we are about to embark upon a campaign of "Patriotism and Thrift." The Canadian farmer who owns a sugar bush can aid this campaign in two ways: first, by tapping every available tree and thus increasing the production; secondly, by saving the by-products of the industry, of which there are two, *e.g.*, sugar sand and vinegar. By saving

syrup that Canada, and especially Quebec, is capable of producing, it is by no means inferior; at the World's Fair, held in St. Louis in 1904, Canada's maple sugar and syrup were awarded the gold medal. A little over a year ago, the Hon. J. C. Caron considered the maple industry important enough to grant \$3,000 to further the interests of the industry. Through the efforts of the Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar Co-operative Agricultural Association, the amendment to the Adulteration Act was



An Up-to-date Sugar Camp.

the nitre and washing and drying it, sugar sand may be obtained which sells at 10 cents per pound. From the late runs of sap good quality vinegar may be made. The annual revenue for the farmer from the maple sugar industry is like "found money," because the trees require neither tillage nor fertilizer; they produce sap equally as well when growing upon rocky or stony areas as upon rich clay—the only outlay is for the equipment and labor.

In regard to the quality of sugar and

brought about in 1915, prohibiting the use of the word "maple" on any but absolutely pure maple sugar and syrup. This was certainly a step in the right direction, and is bound to be an important factor in the advancement of the maple industry. Previous to the passing of this Act a large percentage of the maple sugar and syrup was adulterated after it left the farmer and before it reached the consumer. To-day, however, the adulteration of maple products is entirely contrary to law.

Two very important factors, besides the Adulteration Act, that are bound to aid the maple industry in Canada are: firstly, the sharp advance in the price of cane sugar since the outbreak of the present war; secondly, the removal of the duty of four cents per pound on all maple syrup and sugar entering the United States after May 1st, 1916.

With a population of 90,000,000 right at our doors, who spend over \$250,000,000 annually on confectionery, I consider that the outlook for the maple industry in Canada was never brighter than at the present time. Let us put forth every effort to protect the so well chosen emblem of our fair Dominion.

A. F. BOTHWELL, Agr., '17.

## *Orcharding in New Brunswick.*



NEW BRUNSWICK, until quite recently, was primarily a lumbering province. The echo of the lumberman's axe is, however, growing fainter in many sections, due to the fact that many heretofore engaged in lumbering are turning their attention more to agriculture; not that lumbering was their sole occupation, but a combination had been carried on, with agriculture in second place. The reverse has been taking place during recent years.

The most pleasing prospects for success lie in horticulture, in which an active interest is being developed. The chief horticultural sections of the province lie in the valleys of the three large rivers flowing south, viz., the St. John, St. Croix and Petitcodiac. Owing to the relative importance in area as compared to the other two, the St. John river valley will be the only one discussed in this article. This section comprises an immense area of land well adapted for fruit growing, divided into the Upper and Lower St. John valleys.

The Lower St. John valley, stretching in a northerly direction from the mouth of the river, has an admirable slope, and is excellently adapted for apple growing.

The nature of the land varies from a light loam to a clay loam. The Upper St. John valley lies northwest of the lower. A large part of this section has been recently opened up by the building of the St. John Valley Railroad. In this district remnants of orchards planted by Francis P. Sharp, one of America's leading horticulturists, are still to be found.

The majority of the bearing orchards in New Brunswick are old, having been planted several years ago, and recently renovated as interest in the work has grown. The remainder of the orchards consist of young trees not yet bearing their maximum. A large proportion of the interest and success in orcharding during the past few years in New Brunswick is largely due to the excellent work being carried on by the horticultural staff of the provincial department of agriculture. Under their supervision a large number of illustration orchards have been planted in the leading fruit districts throughout the province. The orchards are cared for by the owner of the farm on which they are planted, under the direction of the department, for ten successive years. Information is thus obtained in planting and caring for a young orchard. Demonstration or-

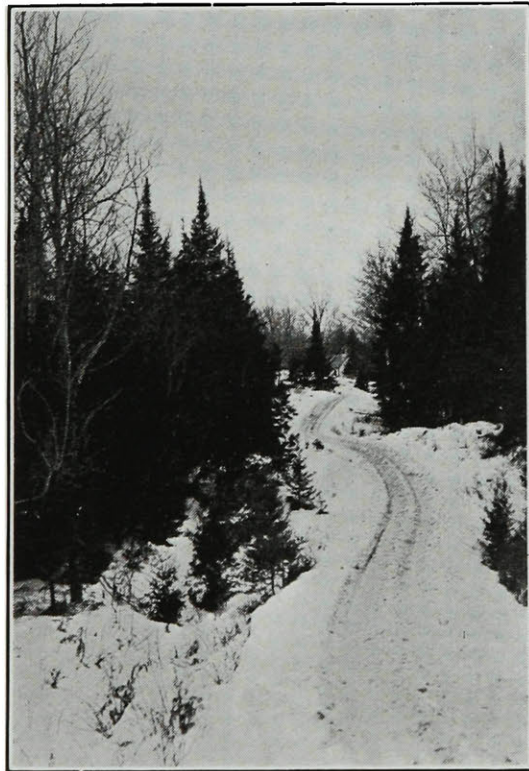


chards have been taken over by the department for a certain number of years with marked success. The operation of these orchards by the department has demonstrated to their localities the successful renovation of neglected trees, and the advantages resulting from the practice of proper pruning, spraying, cultivating, and fertilizing.

This work of the department, together with the fact that the province has not been exploited as a commercial orcharding country, as is the case with other fruit sections of the Dominion, but is just on the dawn of development, enables her to offer many excellent oppor-

tunities. The abundance of land pre-eminently adapted to successful apple production, together with unexcelled market facilities—due to her geographical position on the Atlantic seaboard affording an all-water route to the world's markets—have been prime factors toward her development in the apple industry. Commercial orcharding in New Brunswick at present is in its infancy. The interest evinced in the extension of the work in the fruit sections makes the present outlook for orcharding in New Brunswick exceptionally bright.

EARLE C. HATCH, Agr., '17.



A Winter Scene.



# *The Farm Manager Problem.*



HERE can I locate a farm manager for my farm?" "Where can I secure a position as farm manager?"

These two questions are of everyday occurrence. There is always some one looking for a farm manager and there is always some one looking for a farm manager's position. The explanation of why these two interests never seem to be satisfied might form a long story, but a brief analysis of the qualifications necessary to justify a man's application for such a position and styling himself as a farm manager, together with a little discussion of the owner's attitude, may suggest some reason for this missing link in this type of farm practice.

Experience as a manager in successful farm practice naturally affords the best guarantee of qualifications for such a position. The too common experience with the result of a deteriorating farm and financial loss to its owner, or a moving experience of half a dozen similar positions in about the same number of years goes a long way in discounting all other qualifications. Experience in the detail operations of successful farm practice is indispensable. In the capacity of manager it will not suffice in farm practice to theorize about things, the manager must be able and willing to perform many of them personally before he can intelligently and efficiently act as director.

Experience in the detail of successful farm practice will make for many other qualifications if the personal factor is right. It will result in the man's becoming a skilled labourer, skilled in ploughing, in milking, in driving, and the other

innumerable forms that are a part of farm practice. Labour is the most important factor in cost of producing farm products and few managers are capable of minimizing it. A manager who is a skilled labourer himself, knows best how to direct labour what to expect, and what to exact.

Mechanical ability and keen observation are often personal characteristics, but, as applied to the farm, here again detail experience in good farming usually affords an invaluable contribution to any man who contemplates occupying a manager's position.

Business ability is a quality that counts for much, but it is difficult to obtain. The average farm manager is deplorably lacking in this essential. Should the owner be a business man, as is often the case, this weakness in the manager becomes all the more serious. The utter inability of a manager to even make an attempt at bookkeeping or cost accounting, the lack of organization in the farm scheme, plan, work, etc., and the general laxity of business methods in the whole aspect of the place make it difficult for such a manager to command the respect of the owner, and to the owner afford a source of unlimited annoyance and dissatisfaction.

The possession of scientific agricultural knowledge is something which many might place before most other qualifications. Undoubtedly it is a valuable asset to a farm manager; the more of it he has the better will he be equipped for his work. On the other hand, if he can qualify otherwise and has reasonable intelligence with modern ideas, scientific knowledge or a college education is by no means indispensable,

and it may be added, the trained man with scientific knowledge as his only equipment is doomed to failure. A man may be trained in agriculture, possess a great deal of scientific knowledge, but unfortunately may not necessarily have served his apprenticeship in the practice of it. Without such apprenticeship he cannot qualify for a manager's position. Holidaying on a farm is no apprenticeship.

It goes without saying that the personal character and common sense of a man are always something of an index to his worth in any position. The farm manager position, calling as it does for personal adjustment with a class of very independent labourers, the business proprietor, his friends, and the general public, gives the personal factor an added importance in this position as compared with many others of equal responsibility.

Appreciation of the owner's point of view will avoid a great deal of misunderstanding. The owner in his unconscious ignorance of farm practice is apt to be very extreme and sometimes very unreasonable. The task of adjustment falls heaviest on the manager and may compel him to make what seem very great concessions. Reason, common sense, and a little diplomacy will go far in adjusting the point of view of either owner or manager or both. The owner may be something of a crank on display, profit, promptness, neatness, repairs, or whatever it may be the manager should make it an important consideration in his practice.

The significance of the above factors in the farm manager problem can be illustrated in any number of instances. The man who combines all of the above qualities need not look for an opportunity. Fully qualified farm managers are extremely scarce and the demand is keen.

As it is in everything else smaller salaries have to be accepted at the outset. For the partially qualified man \$700.00 to \$1,000.00 per annum is the usual allowance. Many small farms cannot pay sufficient salary to obtain a first-class manager. These must be content with the partially qualified, and the owner must count on assuming more responsibility. For a man with the above qualifications many positions offer the initial salary of \$1,200.00 per annum together with perquisites. \$2,000 with perquisites is by no means an uncommon salary for the established man, and a few receive very much higher compensation in farm manager positions, among them one not a hundred miles from Macdonald College is receiving \$7,000.00 per annum.

It would seem, therefore, that some solution of the farm manager problem might be offered as follows:—for the intending manager—to qualify if possible, in any case to use his common sense and make the most of himself in a reasonable way whatever his qualifications may be; for the owner—to secure a qualified man, expect to pay for his services, and respect his opinions or count on doing a part of the managing himself and accepting the responsibility for it.



## *The Growing of Corn in Quebec.*



QUEBEC is a province that is well adapted for dairying, and great progress has been made along this line. This progress in dairying has been largely due to the open market for dairy products which is found in Montreal and some of the other nearby cities. Accompanying this marked advancement in dairying we also find that feeds of different kinds have materially increased in price. These high priced feeds increase the cost of producing dairy products, thus making it necessary for the farmer to grow such crops as will give an abundance of feed at a low cost. The corn crop is rapidly increasing in popularity, and is now used largely as a source of feed.

Crop rotation is something that should be practised on every farm, and of the different crops grown in a rotation the hoed crop is the most important. It is largely by means of the hoed crop that the farmer is able to obtain an abundance of green and succulent feed, which is necessary for winter feeding. The two hoed crops most commonly grown are corn and roots. Through the use of the silo, and the introduction of up-to-date machinery, corn can be grown more cheaply, and a larger acreage can be brought under the influence of the hoe. It is chiefly on account of these two reasons that corn is now grown so extensively throughout the province.

The soil on which corn is to be grown requires special attention if a good crop is to be obtained. Corn can be grown successfully in most parts of the province, providing soil conditions are favourable, although in some of the more northern counties early frosts do con-

siderable damage to unmaturing corn. This plant on account of its being a deep rooted one, and also somewhat tropical, prefers a soil that is porous and well drained. A well drained soil is much warmer, and allows for a better circulation of air among the soil particles. It also lowers the surface water, and the roots are allowed to penetrate a greater distance into the soil, thus enlarging the feeding area. A sod plowed in the early fall and given frequent cultivations is preferable for corn growing. Through this fall cultivation a large number of weeds are killed, and as this is the only opportunity available for the farmer to eradicate weeds during the rotation of his crops, its importance cannot be too strongly emphasized. Fall cultivation has not only proved an effective means of killing weeds, but plant food, through the decomposing of the sod, is also liberated and made available for the corn crops the following year. The lack of cultivation in the spring, before planting takes place, is a mistake made by many farmers. Too frequently the soil is left untouched from the time the snow disappears until planting operations begin. The soil during this time becomes baked, or hardened on the surface, and a large amount of moisture escapes into the air. An occasional stroke of the harrows when conditions demand it would largely control the evaporation of the much-needed moisture.

The fertility of the soil means much to the growth of the corn. Barn-yard manure is the fertilizer most commonly used. It is not only cheaper than most other fertilizers, but it also fulfills the requirements of the corn crop to better advantage than any other fertilizer

available. Where barnyard manure is limited it can be substituted largely by the plowing under of some green crop. The application of commercial fertilizers has, in some cases, proved a success, but to make a success in the handling of this class of fertilizer a farmer must use a little more than an ordinary amount of judgment. Commercial fertilizers are, as a rule, much too high in price to make it a profitable investment for the farmer, and too frequently they are applied to the soil without the knowledge of what the soil really requires, and in many cases the fertilizer is largely wasted. The element most likely to be lacking in the soil, and the one that is largely made use of by the corn plants, is phosphoric acid. This fertilizer aids early maturity, and is the one most commonly applied to land that is being prepared for the corn crop.

Another factor of great importance, and on which depends largely the future crop, is the quality of seed used. The buying of seed on the cob, and from a good reliable source, is advisable. When corn is obtained on the cob, the farmer is able to eliminate those ears which do not come up to the standard, and in this way he can make a selection which would otherwise be impossible to do when corn is obtained in bulk. When the kernel is removed from its position on the cob, it rapidly deteriorates. It becomes more readily acted upon by changes of temperature, and also to the drying out action of the atmosphere. This atmospheric action upon the seed materially lowers its vitality, and when shelled corn is used, a much heavier seeding is necessary to insure a full stand. The seed should be taken from the best developed and most uniform ears, and the butt and tip kernels discarded. To insure a uniform seeding, it is advisable to make a

germination test. There are two methods of determining the germinating ability of the seed. The first method, and the one that is more reliable, is the testing out of each individual ear. Six kernels are taken from each ear, two from each end, and two from the middle. Each ear is labelled, and its record noted. The other method consists of taking a number of representative kernels from the lot of shelled corn. The larger the number taken the more reliable will be the result. This latter method of testing corn does not entail as much labour as the former, and where a large amount of corn is planted it is by all means the most practicable. The corn in both cases can be tested quite easily by growing it in a box of sawdust which is kept damp, and in a warm place.

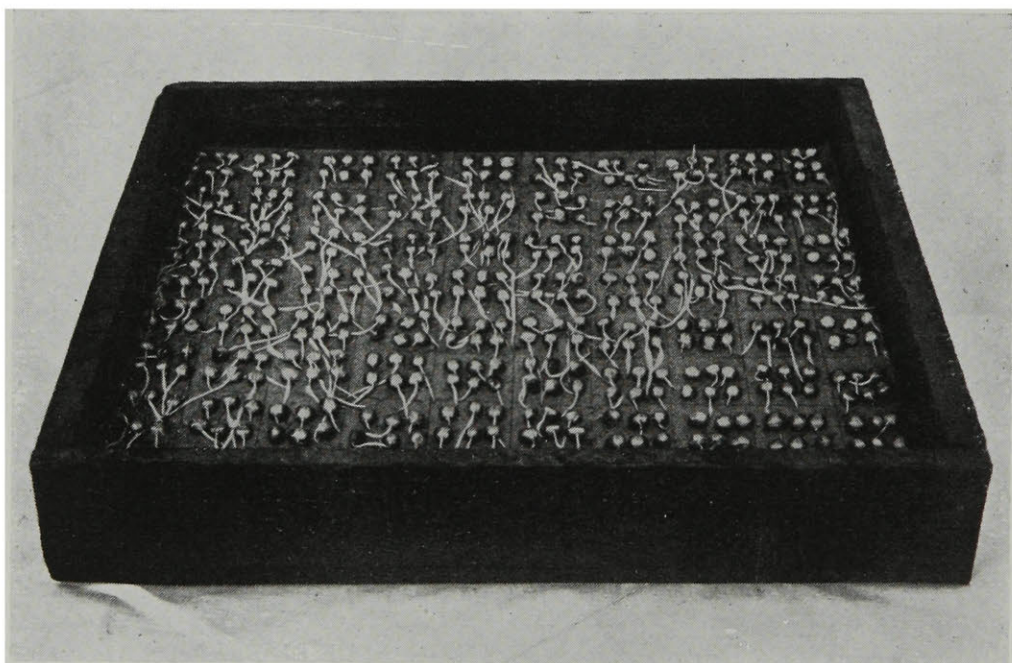
The question of varieties is one in which considerable discussion has taken place. It is impossible to state any definite variety to be grown, as certain varieties when grown under varied conditions have given very different results. Where corn can be matured quite easily, one of the Dent varieties, such as the Wisconsin No. 7, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bailey and Golden Glow, will give excellent results. The Leaming variety is grown quite extensively throughout the province. This variety has always been popular among the farmers and it is one of the oldest and best known varieties grown. Unfortunately, this variety, on account of it not being as well bred as some of the others, possesses a number of late maturing strains making it a rather undesirable variety to grow. When an early strain of Leaming can be obtained, it will give as good satisfaction as any other variety mentioned. The flint varieties, such as Longfellow, North Dakota and Compton's Early, can



be grown to good advantage when early maturity is the great essential, but a somewhat smaller tonnage is obtained from the Flint varieties. Of the three Flint varieties mentioned, Compton's Early is decidedly the latest.

The two common methods of planting corn are the hill and drill methods. At the present time, the hill, or check row, system of corn planting is rapidly replacing that of the drill. This is largely due to the manufacture of an effective corn planter which makes it possible for this type of planting to be carried out with much less labour than

A very common failing in Quebec is to plant corn too thickly. When corn is planted thickly it prevents early maturity, and a much smaller number of well developed and matured ears are produced, thus an inferior quality of ensilage is obtained. Unmatured corn, when put into a silo, also tends towards the souring of the ensilage, and a poorer quality of feed is the result. Since the value of ensilage depends upon amounts of ear and maturity of the crop, the necessity of planting sufficiently thin is quite evident. When the hill method of planting is adopted the hills should be



A Germination Test with Corn.

it formerly took. The drilling in of corn is largely performed by the ordinary drill seeder. The great advantage of the check row system of planting is that more effective cultivation can be given. The check row allows the cultivator to approach on all sides of the corn, thus lessening the amount of hoeing which would otherwise be necessary. This is a big factor when labour is scarce. Couch grass, which is one of the most difficult weeds to control, can be eradicated more effectively when corn is planted in the check row.

between thirty-eight and forty-two inches apart each way, and an average of from three to five stalks to the hill. Drills should be at least forty-two inches apart, and the stalks between eight and twelve inches apart in the row. These distances will allow for good cultivation and also promote maturity.

Thorough cultivation is essential throughout the growing season. This factor cannot be emphasized too strongly as the outcome of the crop depends more upon this one factor than upon any other one, thus showing its great import-

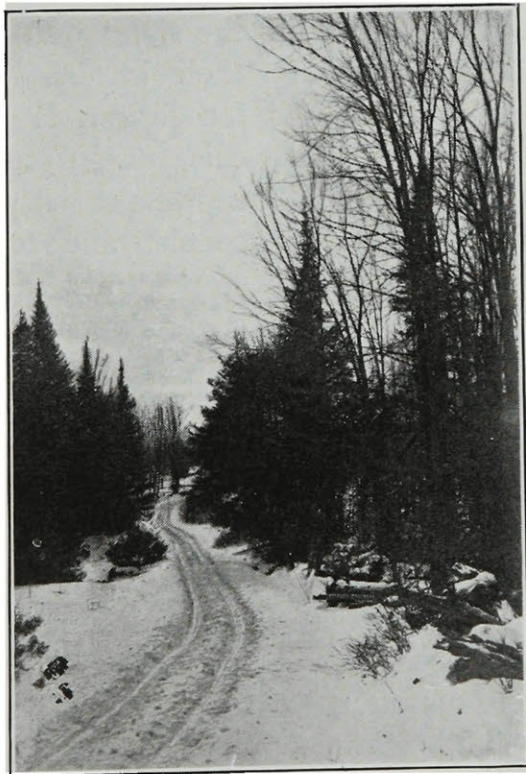


ance. This cultivation should commence as soon as possible after the corn can be observed in the row, and continued as long as it is possible to cultivate between the rows. Deep cultivation is necessary when the corn plants are small. It allows the soil to warm up more quickly, and the air can reach the roots more easily. As the season advances and the corn roots extend out further from the stalk, it is necessary for the cultivation to become shallower. Deep cultivation at this time would seriously injure a large number of the feeding roots. The rainfall, during the past few summers, has been extremely

light. This makes it necessary for frequent cultivation during the summer in order to conserve what moisture is in the soil for the benefit of the corn crop. If a few inches of mulch is left on the surface of the soil, very little of the soil moisture will escape.

The great issue at the present time is increased production, thus making it of vital importance that the farmer should utilize those factors which will enable him to bring this about. By adopting the most approved cultural methods and the use of good seed the corn crop can be materially increased.

E. G. WOOD, Agr., '17.



The Days that are Past.

# MACDONALD COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

## *Scripture in the Junior Grades.*



IN a previous number of the MAGAZINE it was pointed out that the teacher's problem in pursuing the course in Scripture was to so handle the Scripture material that moral development of the pupil would result. It was further observed that in the primary grades the method should be that of story-telling, in which examples of right conduct were made so vivid that the child would imitate them. When, however, we come to deal with the junior boy or girl, we find an entirely different type of pupil, with distinctive characteristics that should not be overlooked by the teacher. One characteristic in particular should not only be recognized, but utilized in teaching the Scripture of Grades IV and V. I refer to the hero-worshipping tendency that is so marked in the junior pupil. The pupils of these grades are at an age when the adult hero becomes an object of intense interest and even of adoration. The primary pupil imitates acts that he sees other people perform; but the junior pupil does not imitate acts of persons, he imitates qualities that he finds in persons. The boy of ten years of age is not so much controlled by mental images as he is by ideals. He no longer imitates

real persons, but he builds up for himself ideals, or heroes, to whom he shows the greatest loyalty. In short, he is a hero-worshipper.

The work of the teacher, therefore, in the moral training of junior pupils, must be to acquaint these pupils with the right material out of which to build their ideals. The Scripture selections for Grades IV and V were chosen with this end in view, and they should also be taught with this end in view. They consist almost wholly of biographical stories presenting various instances of leadership and achievement, and should, therefore, be interesting to the pupil and easily made enjoyable and impressive. These stories illustrate God's power, and show man acting in harmony with, or attempting to work against God's will. The pupils will see men acting under all sorts of circumstances, in various ways with various results, but the teacher should see to it that in every lesson the pupils recognize certain great truths that permeate all the Scripture for junior grades and should, during the process of teaching, elicit from her pupils these truths as generalizations. For example: as the pupil pursues his work in Scripture, he should become more and more impressed with the fact

that God's approval rests only on deeds that are good for the whole of society. The heroes of the stories, therefore, must be presented, not as brave men, or courageous men merely, but as good men—men whose attitude towards society was that of goodwill. The teacher must not fail to have her pupils grasp the truth that the test of greatness is the amount of service rendered to fellow-beings. And another truth that should stand out clearly in the presentation of these stories is that the secret of the success of these heroes, in accomplishing seemingly impossible tasks, lay in their obedience to the will of God.

To present this ideal of moral heroism in such a way that the pupil will make it his ideal is the problem of the teacher in teaching the Scripture of Grades IV and V. If the teacher can succeed in doing this the desired results will follow. The pupil will, of his own accord, begin to test his own conduct by its effects on others, and will begin to react vir-

tuously under all circumstances. The real test of the teacher's work, therefore, is not whether the pupil can relate these stories to the satisfaction of an examiner, but whether the pupil has gained a conception of what true moral courage is, and whether this conception is strengthening his will to do right.

If this success is to crown the efforts of the teacher, two things at least are necessary in her preparation: (1) such a thorough study of the text as will result in an enthusiastic appreciation of the moral courage of the hero herself, and (2) such a careful selection of lesson material from the text as will enable her to present the character in such a way that the essential features of moral heroism will be prominent. This again means work, but the price that the teacher must pay for success here, as well as in every other department of her work, is PREPARATION.

W. O. ROTHNEY.

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## *Two Notations.*

*By G. A. Stanton, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.*



THE evolution of the staff notation during the past nine centuries, as a means of recording musical ideas, is an interesting illustration of adaptation to environment. As the art expanded, and at the same time became capable of greater wealth of detail, especially in the development of instrumental technique, notation had to keep pace with new demands made upon it by the discovery of new tonal effects. To-day, although it is far from being an

ideal system of notation, it yet records accurately the musical conceptions of all periods, from the early Christian plain chant to the latest "futurist" creations.

The typography of the ordinary notation is applicable to music for all voices or instruments, and its meaning is understood by musicians of all nationalities. For these reasons alone, if music is to be taught at all in our schools, the staff notation should receive careful attention. But as a written language

it presents serious impediments to a beginner, on account of its multiplicity of signs, its varied uses of similar signs, its conventionalities, anomalies and complications. Although it has many advantages, especially from the instrumental point of view, it is far too intricate to be an ideal teaching medium for elementary vocal instruction. Under a skilful teacher who specializes in the subject, with ample time, it can be successfully applied directly; but under an all-round teacher, with perhaps little musical ability or experience, and in a crowded curriculum, teaching the staff is not an easy problem.

Now, the fundamental ideas in pitch and duration, the primary *materia musicae*, though capable of infinite variety in application, are neither very abstruse nor very numerous: it is the notation which is difficult to the child, especially when he sees the same sign used for different effects, or the same idea written in various ways. The chief difficulty lies in the profession and confusion of written signs. This is felt most strongly in the lower grades.

What is to be the aim of the teacher, the thing Music, or the symbol Notation? Both, since the latter is the outcome of the former. But symbols have no use unless they are clearly associated with definite ideas; and if the generally accepted symbol, on account of its ambiguity or complexity, hinders this process of linking notion with sign, is it not possible to avoid this hiatus? Variety of illustration, including the substitution of a simpler symbol, is a

common device of the schoolroom, to prove the persistence of truth in spite of a change of symbol. In music, since the complexity and diversity of symbol presents such difficulty, why should we not choose as a *teaching* medium a notation which is simple and constant? The letter notation, Tonic Sol-fa, is just such a medium. (Nothing need be said here as to its merits or disadvantages *as a notation*, beyond its use in the elementary stages of teaching class-singing.) Its simplicity is obvious to anyone who is sufficiently open-minded to examine it fairly, but its chief virtue as a teaching medium seems to lie in its symbolic consistency; that is to say, the same effect, rhythmic or melodic, *is always written in the same way*. It is never ambiguous. It is the most convenient way yet invented of writing fundamental ideas in time and tune, and it requires little skill in penmanship. Its efficacy as a teaching medium, when combined with an intelligent application of the method, has been proved over and over again by teachers of widely differing capacity; and, so far from being a digression, it has long been conceded as productive of better results in a shorter time than by directly teaching the staff.

Briefly, then, the most efficient process of teaching elementary sight-singing has been found to be (1) full appreciation of the musical effect, either in time or tune; (2) association of idea with the simplest sign; (3) skill in the application of effect, attained by practice; (4) usual notation taught as a variation of symbol.



## *Instruction in Poultry Husbandry in Rural Schools.*

*By M. A. Jull, Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, P.Q.*



INDUSTRIAL education is recognized as the most valuable and permanent means of improving the agricultural industry of the country, and the foundation of agriculture rests with the education of the youth of the rural districts. The public is beginning to appreciate this fact, and this has given rise to a permanent demand for industrial education, and in different parts of the country considerable thought and effort have been made to meet the needs. More than ever the work of the rural schools is being considered from the standpoint of its bearing upon the future work of its pupils as well as from the standpoint of their development. A deeper concern for the welfare of the young people of the country has come to the schools, and the teachers themselves are showing a keener interest in the great problems which modern educational systems demand. Agricultural instruction in rural schools and academies is intended to develop the observing and reasoning powers of the school children through the vital things that affect their daily lives. The teaching of agriculture is instrumental in preparing the young people to take their places in the great work of agricultural production in the future. Interest is aroused in practical problems, and through them the intelligence of the pupil is trained for the business of farming.

Having in mind the value of instruction in agriculture, the Poultry Department of Macdonald College, in seeking to interest the pupils of the rural schools

of the province in poultry culture, adopted a plan which it was hoped would secure practical and economical results. The rural school children were being interested in a productive occupation.

The plan adopted was to distribute hatching eggs, free of cost, to school pupils in various parts of the province. In the spring of 1913 there were 100 settings distributed in three counties; in 1914 there were 425 settings distributed in nine counties; and in 1915 there were 610 settings distributed in nine counties of the province. The distribution was carried out by the college demonstrators, located in the various counties, in co-operation with the principals of the academies and the rural school teachers. The condition upon which the eggs were distributed free was, that each applicant agreed to give the chickens hatched the best of attention and to show all chickens at a school fair where prizes were provided. The prize list was arranged to stimulate keen competition and to provide as large a number of prizes as consistent with the object in view. There were shown by the pupils 1480 chickens at nine school fairs in 1914 and 1603 chickens at fourteen school fairs in 1915.

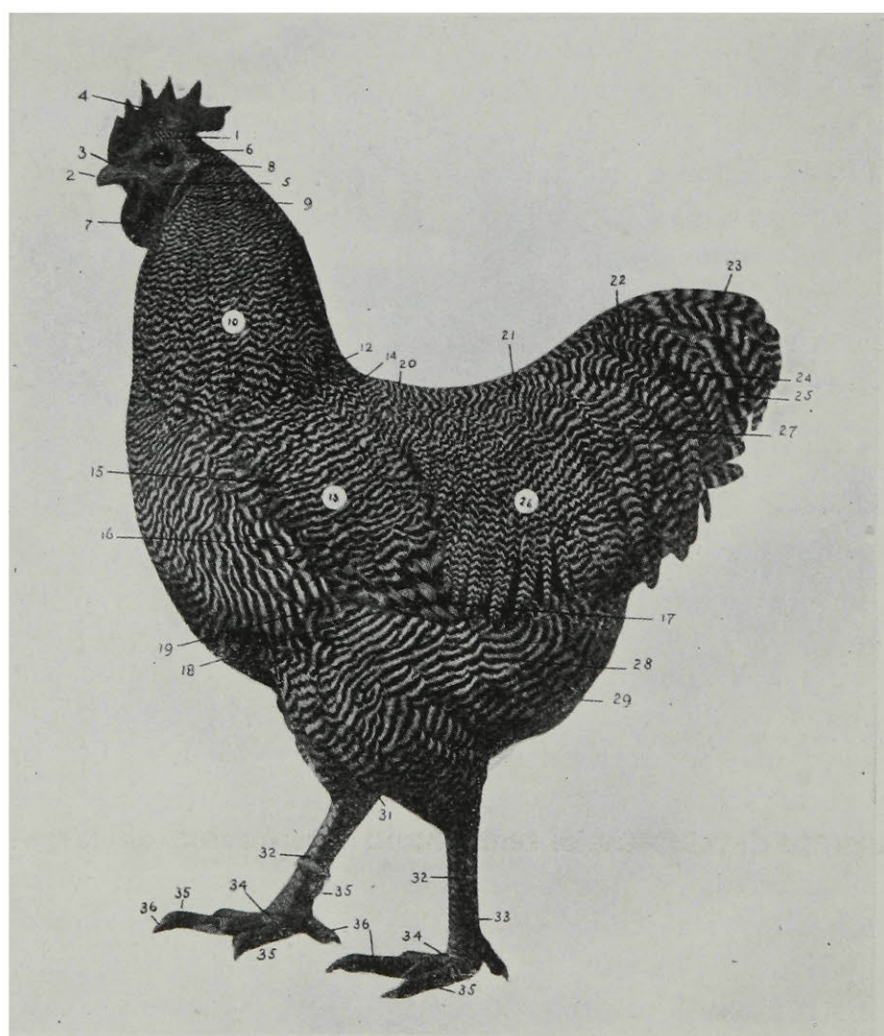
This form of extension work is essentially an educational propaganda designed for a practical purpose, and it may prove one of the best mediums of introducing the subject of poultry instruction into the educational curriculum.

Within the last few years the subject of poultry culture has come to be regarded as an important subject of study



in the schools. One reason for this change has been an increase in interest in agricultural education for the youth of the country; also the interest in nature study in the public schools and agricultural colleges has taken a more practical turn. Domestic animals and plants became to be regarded as more suitable material than wild animals and plants for school studies of the phenomena of physical life.

How natural and necessary it seems, then, that the schools should give instruction in poultry culture. Practical poultry work and poultry instruction are well adapted to student life and to the general course of study. Instruction in poultry culture should deal with the commercial phases of the poultry industry, the students being instructed in the value of poultry and poultry products.



#### NOMENCLATURE.

- |              |                        |                         |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Head.     | 13. Wingbone.          | 23. Sickles.            |
| 2. Beak.     | 14. Shoulders.         | 24. Smaller sickles.    |
| 3. Nostril.  | 15. Wing-front.        | 25. Main tail feathers. |
| 4. Comb.     | 16. Wing coverts—      | 26. Saddle feathers.    |
| 5. Face.     | wing-bar.              | 28. Body feathers.      |
| 6. Eye.      | 17. Secondaries—       | 29. Fluff.              |
| 7. Wattle.   | wing-bar.              | 30. Thighs.             |
| 8. Ear.      | 18. Primaries—flights. | 31. Hocks.              |
| 9. Ear-lobe. | 19. Primary coverts.   | 32-32. Shanks.          |
| 10. Hackle.  | 20. Back.              | 33-33. Spurs.           |
| 11. Breast.  | 21. Saddle.            | 34-34. Feet.            |
| 12. Cape.    | 22 and 27. Tail        | 35-35-35 Toes.          |
|              | coverts.               | 36-36-36. Toe nails.    |

# The Glacial Period.

(Continued.)

By Prof. A. W. Kneeland.



IN my examination of the section of country referred to at the close of my last article, I found again certain points in which it corresponded with what is ideal in a supposed round-headed glacial valley; but I found certain facts that seem to place its phenomena to the credit of some other agency than a retreating glacier.

Among other things, I found (1) that the boulders underlying the alluvium of the valley are identical with the rocks of the surrounding hills, showing that here was their origin and not in some far-distant region from which they had been transported by a slowly moving ice-stream.

(2) I found that the surrounding hills have been denuded of most of their finer soil, showing that the deposit of alluvium came from the same source as the underlying boulders, and that it had been spread out in a somewhat shallow lake, to sink pretty evenly over its rocky bottom.

(3) I found that the alluvial soil of this valley is almost entirely void of true clay, showing that it could hardly have been the deposit of a glacier.

(4) These facts, with others, next led to the discovery that this round-headed valley was, at one time, covered with a lake into which the surrounding hills drained their sides and sent their finer soil, until a level was reached, when the waters could drain off south through the hills, leaving in time a dry plain through which several small streams meandered to join the larger one at the outlet.

(5) I next found that, in comparatively modern times, the industrious beavers had dammed up the outlet of this lake, and for a time had converted the little plain into a pond or lake, and that it had been left by them with all the marks of a typical "beaver meadow."

(6) I next found that the sand deposits are situated indifferently over the level plain, on the adjacent low hills or mixed with the gravel deposits and sometimes below or above them.

(7) I, lastly, found that the long lane of rounded boulders terminated abruptly, so much so that in digging to the depth of an ordinary well, at a spot not thirty feet from the edge of the boulder-field, not a single boulder was encountered; and from that point to the line of the underlying boulders of the old lake-bottom not a single boulder of any size has ever been found.

Here, then, was what appeared to be nearly a typical round-headed glacial valley; yet on careful examination, every phenomenon of that valley could be accounted for without concluding that it was of glacial origin, save the presence of the long lane of water-worn, rounded boulders towards the north-east.

I have examined many other supposed glacial deposits, *e.g.*, those of Cote St. Charles, Cote St. Henri, south of the Ottawa; those at New Glasgow, Terrebonne, Lachute and Grenville; and not only do I find insufficient evidences of glacial origin to warrant acceptance of the theory, but I find one remarkable fact: *to wit*, that in every case these so-called glacial deposits are near some

larger or smaller stream which was probably in former days a resistless torrent, spreading out into and filling depressions, and capable of transporting clay, sand and even gravels of a considerable degree of coarseness, and most certainly having the power to roll about and scour boulders of a moderate size.

The flow of such a torrent, filled with a grinding medium, would undoubtedly be sufficient to round off the surface of the rocks over which it rushed, as we see in the case of all exposed boulders in our swift mountain streams.

However, the presence of these water-worn boulders in long stretches, is yet to be explained.

Of course, if we accept the theory that these have all been transported by moving ice-rivers over the land, for greater or lesser distances, then there remains no argument regarding their origin; but it is just possible that the habit of swallowing whole any theory that may be thrown at the world, is not as common as it once was, for scientific men now are prone to ask the why and how before accepting a new theory. Had this practice been more common in former years, there would not to-day be the necessity of so much tearing down and rebuilding. As an example of this, see the German theory of the tides.

Now, as I have indicated, Lyell, Darwin, Murchison, Sir Wm. Dawson and others have rejected the ice-cap theory as inconsistent with discovered facts and have advanced the theory that all phenomena connected with the so-called glacial deposits can be explained by the "Drift Theory," and that the difficulties met with by them and others and referred to by me as obtruding themselves into my own investigations, disappear before this theory.

Sir Wm. Dawson, in his *Acadian*

*Geology*, first published in 1868, sums up the matter in the following terse propositions:

(1) "Glaciers heap up their debris in abrupt ridges; floating ice sometimes does this, but more usually spreads its load in a more or less uniform sheet.

(2) "The material of moraines (glacial) is all local; icebergs carry their deposits often to great distances from their sources.

(3) "The stones carried by glaciers are mostly angular, except where they have been acted on by torrents; those moved by floating ice are more often rounded, being acted on by the waves and by the abrading action of sand drifted by currents.

(4) "In the marine glacial deposits, mud is mixed with stones and boulders (we find this in the boulder-fields all over this country), while in the case of land glaciers, most of the mud is carried off by streams and deposited elsewhere.

(I would direct the attention of the reader to the boulder deposits in many places in the St. Lawrence Valley, where clay or sand-loam is mixed with the boulders; and I would especially call attention to a striking instance of such an arrangement on the farm of Mr. J. E. Arnold and adjoining farms, just north-east of the village of Grenville, P.Q.)

(5) "The deposits of floating ice may contain marine shells; those of glaciers cannot, except where, as in Greenland and Spitzbergen, glaciers push their moraines out into the sea.

(6) "It is the nature of glaciers to flow in the deepest ravines they can find; and such ravines drain the ice of extensive regions of mountain land; icebergs, on the contrary, act with greatest ease on flat surfaces or height elevations in the sea bottom.

*(To be continued.)*



## Our Filtration Plant.



ON Sunday, April the second, at four p.m., filtered water was pumped into the system of the College water supply, at the rate of two hundred gallons per minute.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of construction during a Canadian winter, the plant went into operation with the ease of a second year household science student starting a sewing machine.

The objects of water filtration may be briefly stated as follows:

1. To render the water safe and harmless for drinking and domestic use—this involves complete removal of bacteria, in order to be sure that all pathogenic (disease-producing) species are eliminated.

2. To make the water inviting and pleasing in appearance and taste. This requires:

- (a) The removal of suspended matter.
- (b) The removal of odors and taste.
- (c) The elimination of dissolved colour.
- (d) The removal, or oxidation of organic matter.
- (e) The removal of iron.

Any or all of these objects are obtainable by means of the Filtration Plant installed in the College.

It is possible to remove over 97% of the bacteria regularly, and by sterilization the removal may be made practically complete. It is hardly necessary to say that this has a marked effect on the reduction of water-borne diseases. With this brief explanation we will pass on and endeavour to show that all these results are obtained in the Macdonald College Filtration Plant, by:

- (a) Application of chemical to raw water.

- (b) Coagulation and sedimentation of water in coagulation basins.

- (c) Filtration through the sand and gravel to the clear well.

The general layout of the plant is shown on the following page. River water is pumped through the intake and treated with alum before reaching the low lift pump; then discharged through the six-inch raw water main to the inlet chamber, and from the latter to the coagulation basins.

These coagulation basins are two large reinforced concrete structures with a capacity of 50,000 gallons. They are arranged to allow for a sedimentation, or coagulation of four hours, and are fitted with baffles, whose function it is to prevent undercurrents, and to maintain a uniform flow throughout the basins. The settled water then passes through the influent valve into the filters. The position of the filters is shown on the print. The material consists of a 30-inch layer of sand. In operation it is covered with a mat or film of coagulum. The sand rests on about a foot of graded gravel, and the gravel in turn is supported by perforated brass strainers, through which the water passes to the collector pipes below, thence through the effluent valve to controller, from controller to the clear well.

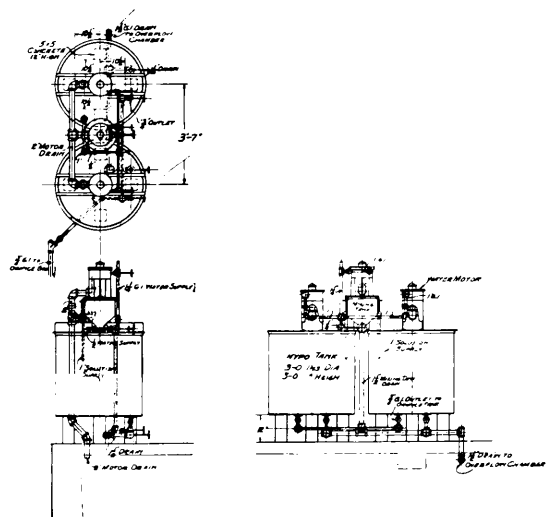
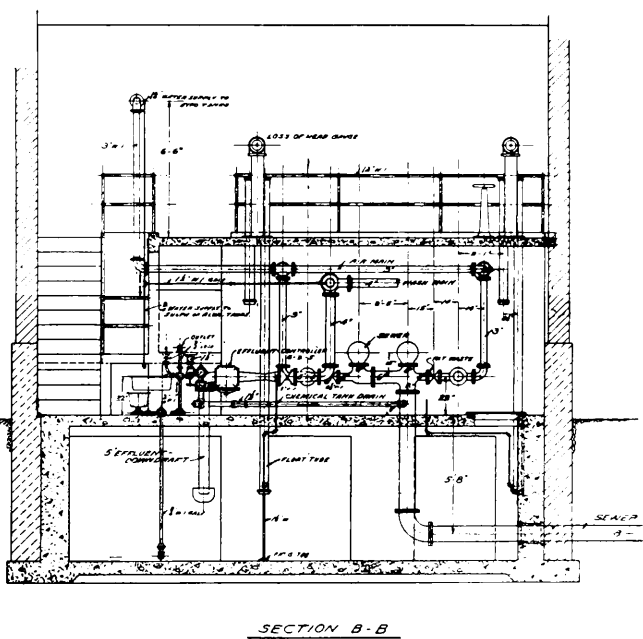
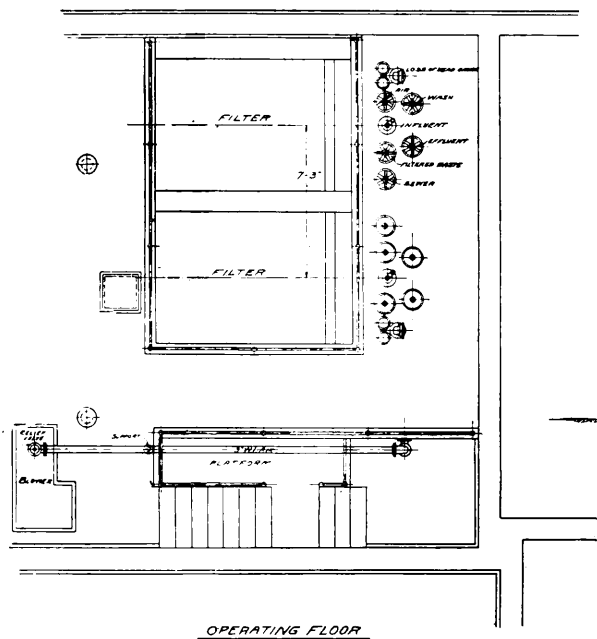
The clear well is a reinforced concrete tank beneath the filter, for equalizing the load on the high lift pressure pumps, which pumps deliver the water to the tower and system. This basin has a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

The filters are washed about every ten hours by means of compressed air. The purpose of the air is to loosen the sand, mix it, and remove dirt by the abrasion



of the sand particles. After one to two minutes of air washing, the air valve is closed and the wash water valve is slowly opened. Filtered water from the tower flows from the wash water line through the collector system and upward through the strainer openings, which are proportioned to give a uniform upward

The coagulation devices are shown on the drawing and are figured out to allow only the exact amount of chemicals for the work required. This plant is so constructed that we can obtain 288,000 gallons of filtered water per day. At the present time we are operating at 100,000 gallons per day.



THE NEW YORK CONTINENTAL JEWELL FILTRATION CO.  
NEW YORK      MONTREAL      CHICAGO.  
MECHANICAL GRAVITY FILTER PLANT  
FOR THE  
MAGDONALD COLLEGE, STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.  
NOV 29, 1915  
SCALE: 3/4\"/>

flow over the area of the filter. The wash water flowing upward through the sand thoroughly cleanses it and grades it hydraulically, the dirty water escaping by means of the wash-trough and sewer outlet to sewer. After the sand is washed clean the filter is again put in operation.

The water tower is 100 feet from the ground to the balcony, and 137 feet, 6 inches to the top; 22 feet diameter, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. Two electric driven pumps and one high speed steam pump have been installed in addition to our old system of pumps.



Macdonald College students and residents can now boast of their water supply, and satisfy their thirst from the clear crystal stream, knowing that Mr. Wilfred Sadler is daily searching samples of the clear water for signs of water-borne diseases, which the writer may have let through. A prominent member of the Faculty says:—"Any bacteria

which may contrive to get through this system should be presented with an Iron Cross."

With this opportunity before me I urgently request all students and residents, with gardens, not to waste this expensive luxury, which indeed is expensive, due to war prices of coagulants.

CHAS. STEPHENS.

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### *The Placard.*

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"Enemy's Terrible Losses"—in letters of red on white

The placard flared its message out through the mist and rain;

Enemy's terrible losses—I saw the figures plain,  
But their greatness had no meaning, no picture to serve my sight,

I was but glad when I read them, clear in the dim war-light,

Thinking: the sooner ended the more we have maimed and slain, . . . . .

But later when sleep forsook me the placard flashed again,

Burning my inward vision in the lonely deep of night.  
The thousands stood no longer in printed figures of red—

They were heaped in desolate places, who heard their country's call,

And went out singing to battle, and now—lay quiet all.

And afar in steep-roofed cities, the homes of the enemy dead,

Went up the prayers of women who knew not yet of their fall,

And voices of other women who wept uncomforted.

Damon, in the Westminster Gazette.



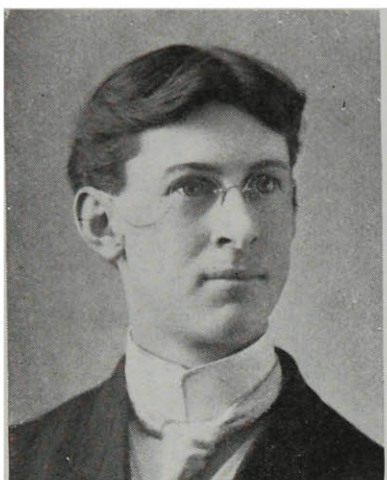
## *Our Graduating Class.*

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### *Class 1916.*

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You are going out from us to take your place in a hard and naughty world, and we wish you God-speed in your journey. During your four years spent at Macdonald you have proved that you are worthy of respect from the athletic, literary and scholastic standpoints, and your absence from college activities will be felt keenly. The time spent here has stamped you as college men, and as such you will be criticized. You will be leaders of men in your districts, if you live up to your possibilities. You have it in you to think along new lines, and to agitate and prosecute reforms in the field of Agriculture. Go forth; take up your burden, and show to the world that your training here has made you not only men, but also gentlemen; that you have not only the earmarks of college men, but, greater still, that you bear the stamp of Macdonald College Men. GOOD LUCK, '16.



### LORING W. F. CROTHERS

*"And gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche."*

Venice, Que. Stanbridge East Academy.  
Pres. Class Lit. Society, 1914-'15. Pres. College Lit.  
Society, 1915-'16.  
General.

□ □ □

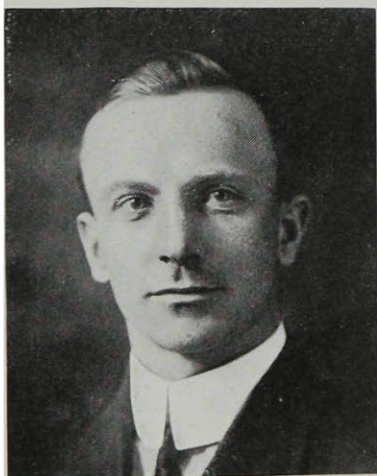


### AUSTIN E. HYNDMAN

*"The happiest part of a man's life is  
generally that which passes in courtship."*

Sherbrooke, Que. Stanstead College.  
College Basketball, 1913-1915. Capt. College Basket-  
ball, 1914-1915. Capt. College Hockey, 1915-1916.  
Pres. Athletic Assoc., 1915. Class Treas., 1915-'16.  
Horticulture.

□ □ □



### JAMES MACM. HACKER

*"Rise for the day is passing  
And you are sleeping still."*

N. Bedeque, P.E.I. Prince of Wales College.  
Entered with Class '11; re-entered in 1913 with Class '16.  
Cereal.

□ □ □



### GEORGE B. BOVING

*"Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort  
As if mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit  
That could be moved to smile at anything."*

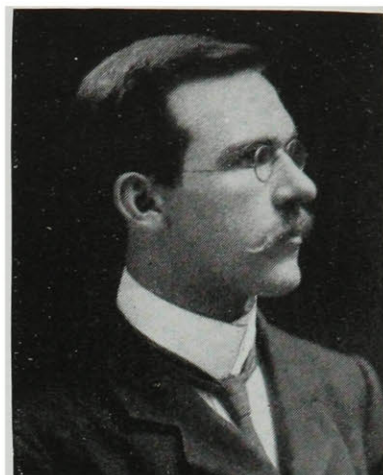
Alholwen, Skan, Sweden. Engelholm, Karlstad and  
Goteborg High School, Sweden.  
Artist.  
Cereal.

## CLARENCE B. HUTCHINGS

*"Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man."*

Hamilton, Bermuda. Saltus Grammar School, Hamilton.  
Biology.

□ □ □



## CHARLES B. GOODERHAM

*"Another wise man from the East."*

Taclestone, Norfolk, Eng. N.S. Agricultural College.  
Assistant Entomologist, N. S. A. C., 1913-1914. Group  
Study Leader, Y.M.C.A., 1915-'16. Debater.  
Biology.

□ □ □



## WALTER SUTTON

*"Cares not a pin what they said or may say."*

Barnston, Que. California High School and Harley  
Academy.

Entered Class '15, but waited for better company and  
joined Class '16 in 1914. College Baseball, 1913-1916.  
Capt. College Baseball, 1916. Treas. Athletic Assoc.,  
1915. Vice-Pres. Class in Senior Year.  
Animal.

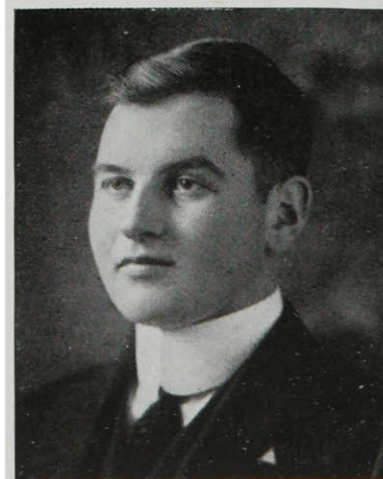
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## CHESTER LYSTER

*"Strange to the world, he wore a bashful look,  
The field's his study, Nature was his book."*

Kirkdale, Que. St. Francis College High School.  
College Soccer, 1912. College Rugby, 1914-1915. Pres.  
Class Lit. Society, 1915-'16. Debater.  
Animal.







### GEORGE C. HAY

*"He is as constant as the Northern Star  
Of whose true-fixed and resting quality  
There is no fellow in the firmament."*

Lachute, Que., Lachute Academy.  
College Soccer, 1913-1916. College Baseball, 1914-1916.  
Business Manager of Magazine, 1915. Pres. of Students'  
Council, 1916. Pres. of Class in Junior and Senior Year.  
Debater.  
Animal.

□ □ □

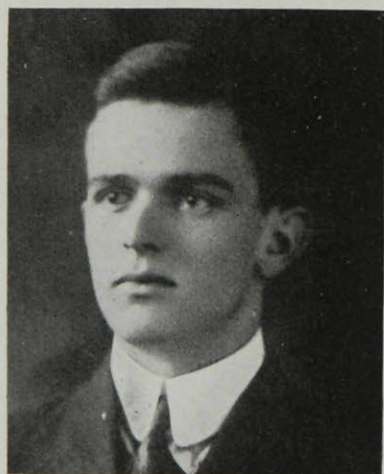


### J. G. CARL FRASER

*"An honest man's the noblest work of God."*

Quebec City. Quebec High School.  
College Hockey, 1913-1914. College Basketball, 1915-  
1916. McGill Track Team, 1914. College Rugby, 1915.  
Pres. Y.M.C.A., 1915-1916.  
Cereal.

□ □ □



### J. HAROLD McOUAT

*"Though modest, on his unembarrassed  
brow Nature hath written—Gentleman."*

Lachute, Que. Lachute Academy.  
College Soccer, 1915-'16. Editor of Magazine, 1915.  
McGill Annual Editorial Board, 1916. Pres. Class  
Literary Society, 1912-'13. Class Secretary, 1912-1916.  
Debater.  
Animal.

□ □ □



### JOHN C. MOYNAN

*"My tongue within my lips I rein,  
For who talks much, must talk in vain."*

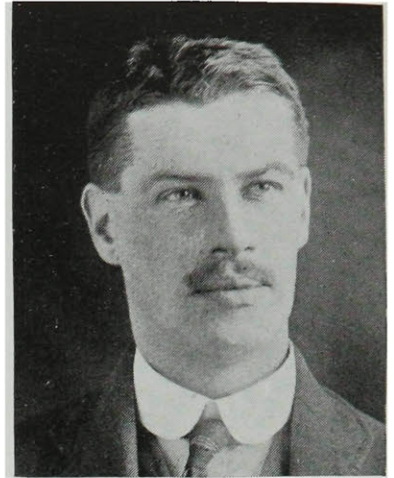
Waterloo, Que. Bishop's College.  
College Baseball, 1916. Advertising Manager of Maga-  
zine, 1915. Chairman of House Committee, 1915-'16.  
Pres. of Class in Sophomore Year.  
Cereal.

## GEORGE FENOULHET

*"Oh, pardon me, if e'er I talk too much."*

Tonbridge, Eng. Tunbridge Wells School.  
Honour Diploma in South Eastern Agricultural College.  
Assistant Hort. Instructor under Agr. Ed. Com. Wiltshire, 1911-1913. Vice-Pres. Class Lit. Society, 1915-'16.  
College Soccer, 1916.  
Selective.

□ □ □

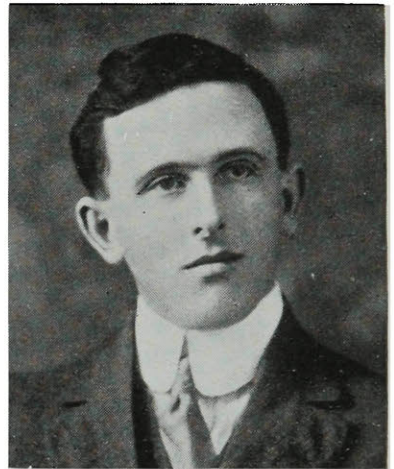


## E. STANLEY COCHRANE

*"Then came a student with a look  
As placid as a meadow brook."*

Clarenceville, Que. Clarenceville Model School.  
General.

□ □ □



## ORA C. HICKS

*"A thirster for knowledge evidently from  
the number of questions asked in lectures."*

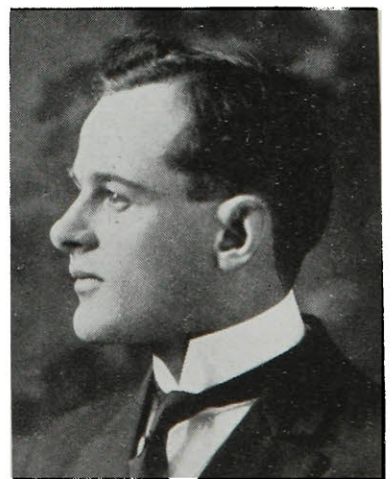
Moncton, N.B. Aberdeen High School, Moncton.  
N.S. Agricultural College. Entered with Class '15 in  
1913, but waited a year to finish with Class '16.  
Cereal.

□ □ □

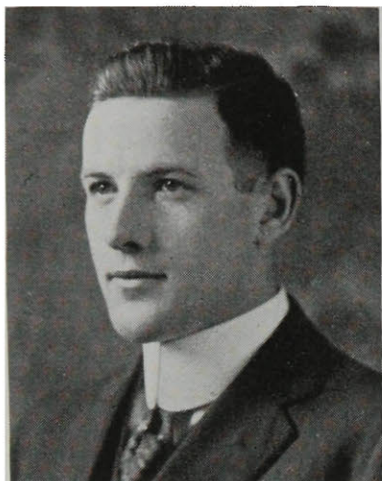
## J. ANTOINE STE-MARIE

*"Thy modesty's a candle to thy merit."*

St. Isidore, Que. St. Hubert Model School. Compton  
Academy. Central Business College.  
Committeeman on Class Lit. Society, 1914-16.  
Animal.







## T. HOWARD BIGGAR

*"Vanity 's the very spice of life  
That gives it all its flavor."*

Huntingdon, Que. Huntingdon Academy.  
College Baseball, 1915-1916. Second Team Basketball,  
1914-1916. Treas. Class Lit. Society, 1915-'16. College  
Rugby, 1916.  
General.

□ □ □



## RUDOLF SCHAFHEITLIN

*"That man is wise who does everything in its proper time."*

Berlin, Germany. Montreal High School. N.S. Agri-  
cultural College.  
Musical Director of Y.M.C.A., 1915-'16. Sec. Class Lit.  
Society, 1915-'16.  
Horticulture.

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### *A Bloodless Hunter.*

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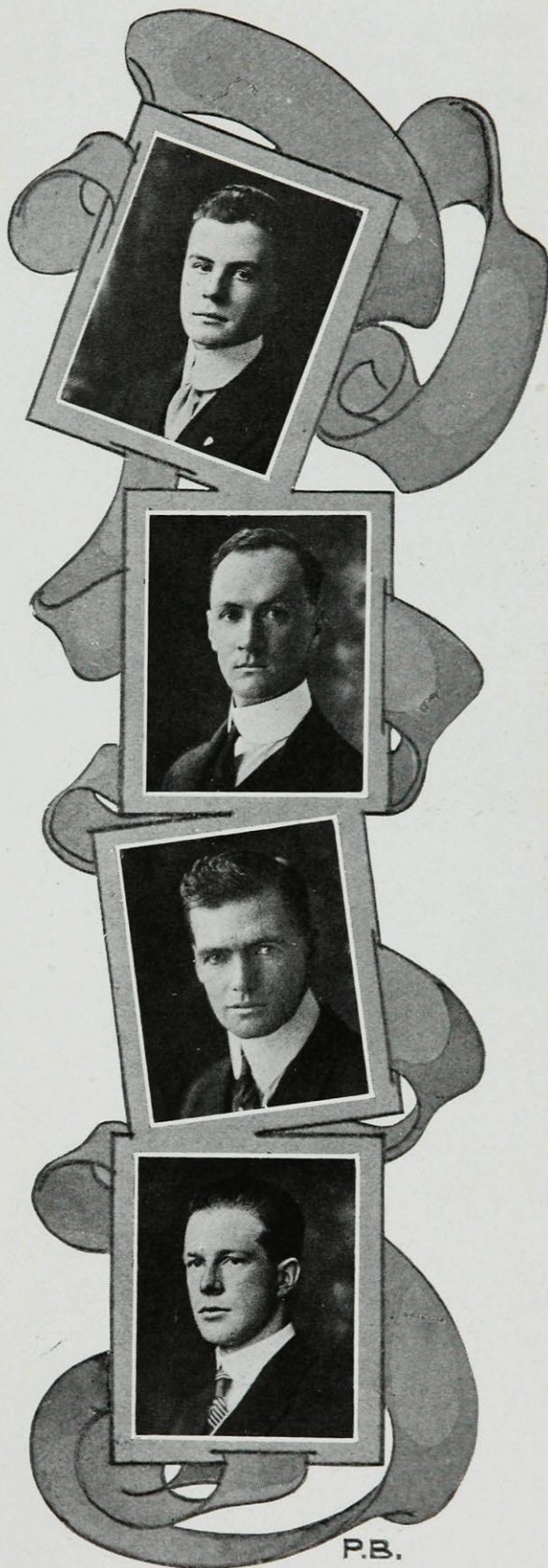
I go a-gunning—  
    But take no gun,  
I fish without a pole.  
A glimpse of a bird  
    Or the dart of a fish  
Is better sport for the soul.  
The finest game that the forest holds,  
And the biggest fish in the brook—  
Was never brought down by a shot,  
Nor ever caught with a hook.  
So I steal through the trees,  
And follow the streams  
And bag pleasure all day long;  
For the woods were made for the hunters of dreams  
And the brooks—for the fishers of song.





T. G. HETHERINGTON.  
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.  
T. G. B. RANKIN.  
S. R. H. HODGINS.

*Agriculture '17.*



C. MORRIS.  
A. F. BOTHWELL.  
J. M. F. MACKENZIE.  
W. G. DUNSMORE.





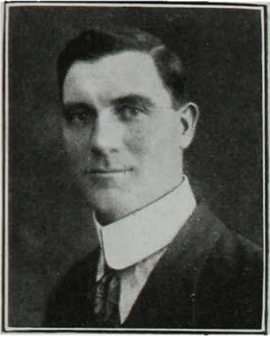
E. G. WOOD.  
G. F. H. BUCKLEY.  
W. J. REID.  
E. C. HATCH.

# *Agriculture '17.*



E. M. TAYLOR.  
S. G. SKINNER.  
L. C. ROY.  
R. M. ELLIOTT.





R. CREED.



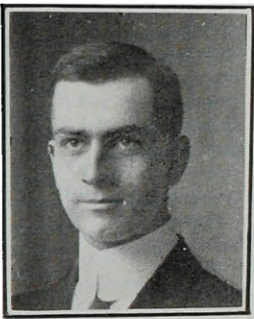
R. C. M. FISKE.



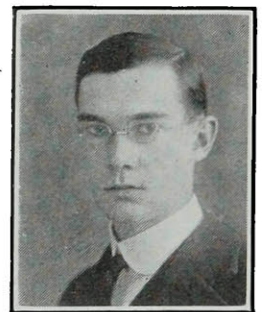
G. H. DICKSON.



J. D. NEWTON.



C. G. HIGMAN.



L. R. JONES.

## Agriculture '17.

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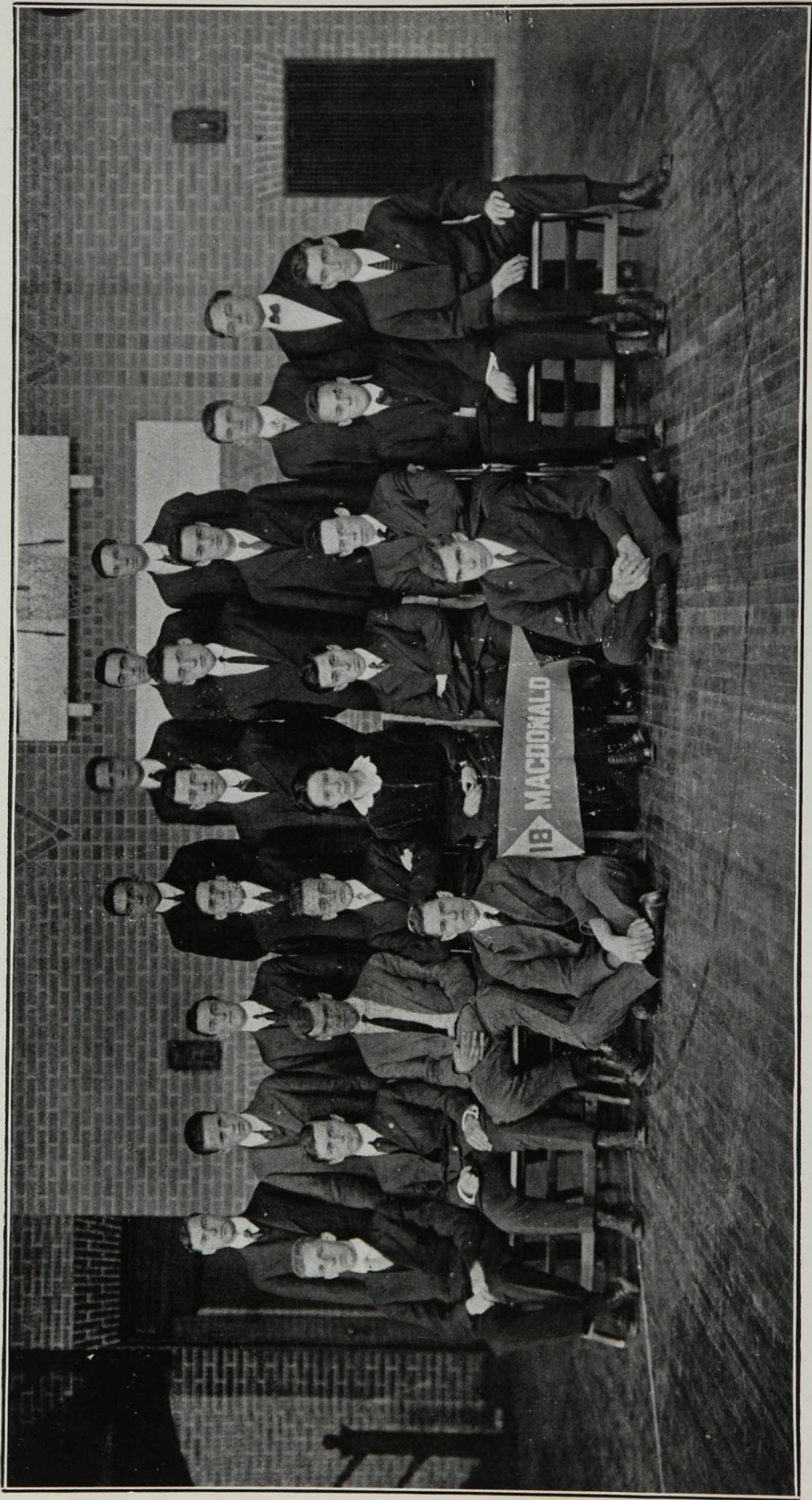
### *Ideals.*

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After the death-blow to some brave ideal,  
 Strangled by too close contact with the real—  
 We get disheartened and reject with scorn  
 Rose-leaves of hope, because they hold the thorn;  
 Yet if we shed this mood of dark distrust,  
 And gaze above the confines of the dust,  
 Oft we behold, soft-pulsing, silvery-clear,  
 The hosts of heaven that seem so strangely near—  
 And in the morning, from night most withdrawn,  
 The pure refulgent miracle of dawn.

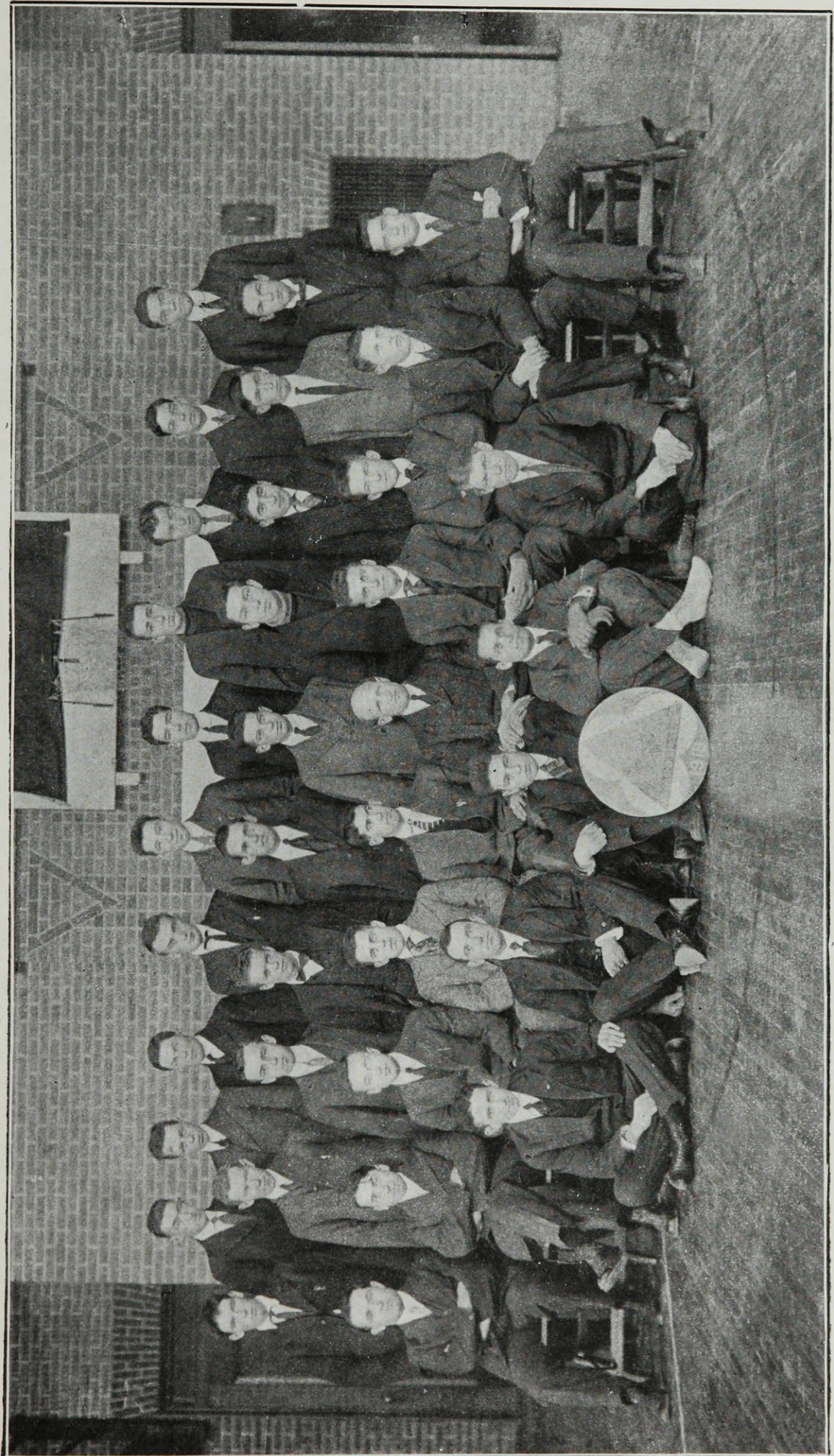
WM. H. HAYNE.





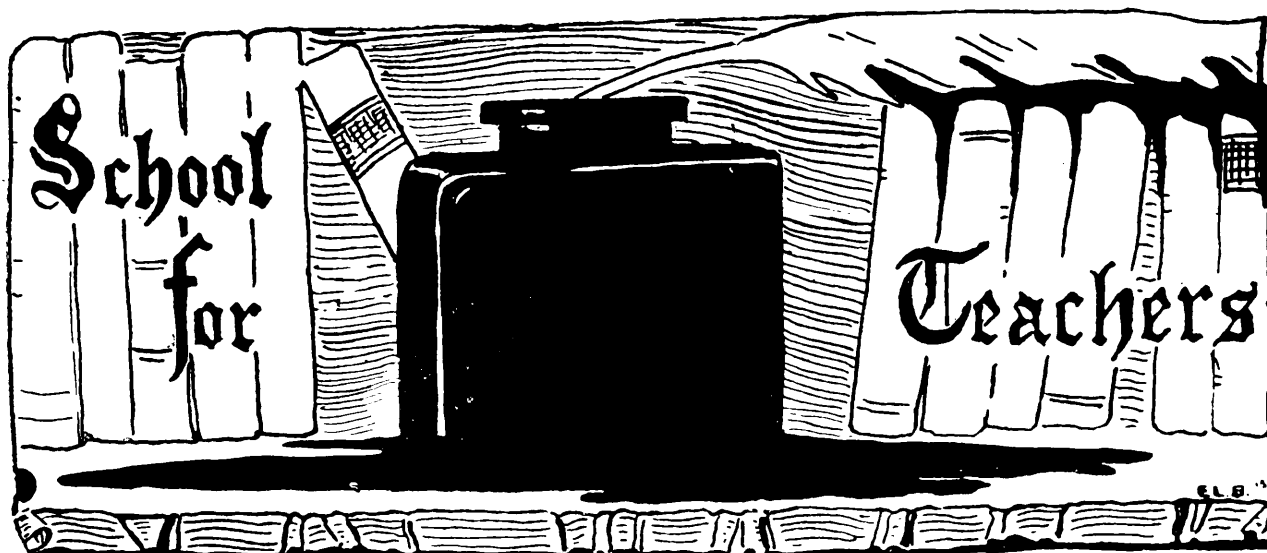
AGRICULTURE, 1918.





AGRICULTURE, 1919.





## *An English Village School.*

**I**T was a dear little red brick building such as can still be seen in most small villages in the Old Motherland. Inside it looked just like any other village school, save perhaps for a touch of quaintness in its old-fashioned furnishings, with long bench desks such as are found no longer in our modern school rooms. But outside—oh! it presented a perfect picture: ivy-covered, surrounded by great century-old trees, and running round the grounds was a regular dream hedge of box, neatly trimmed, such as can be rarely seen except in some such odd corner as I am trying to picture.

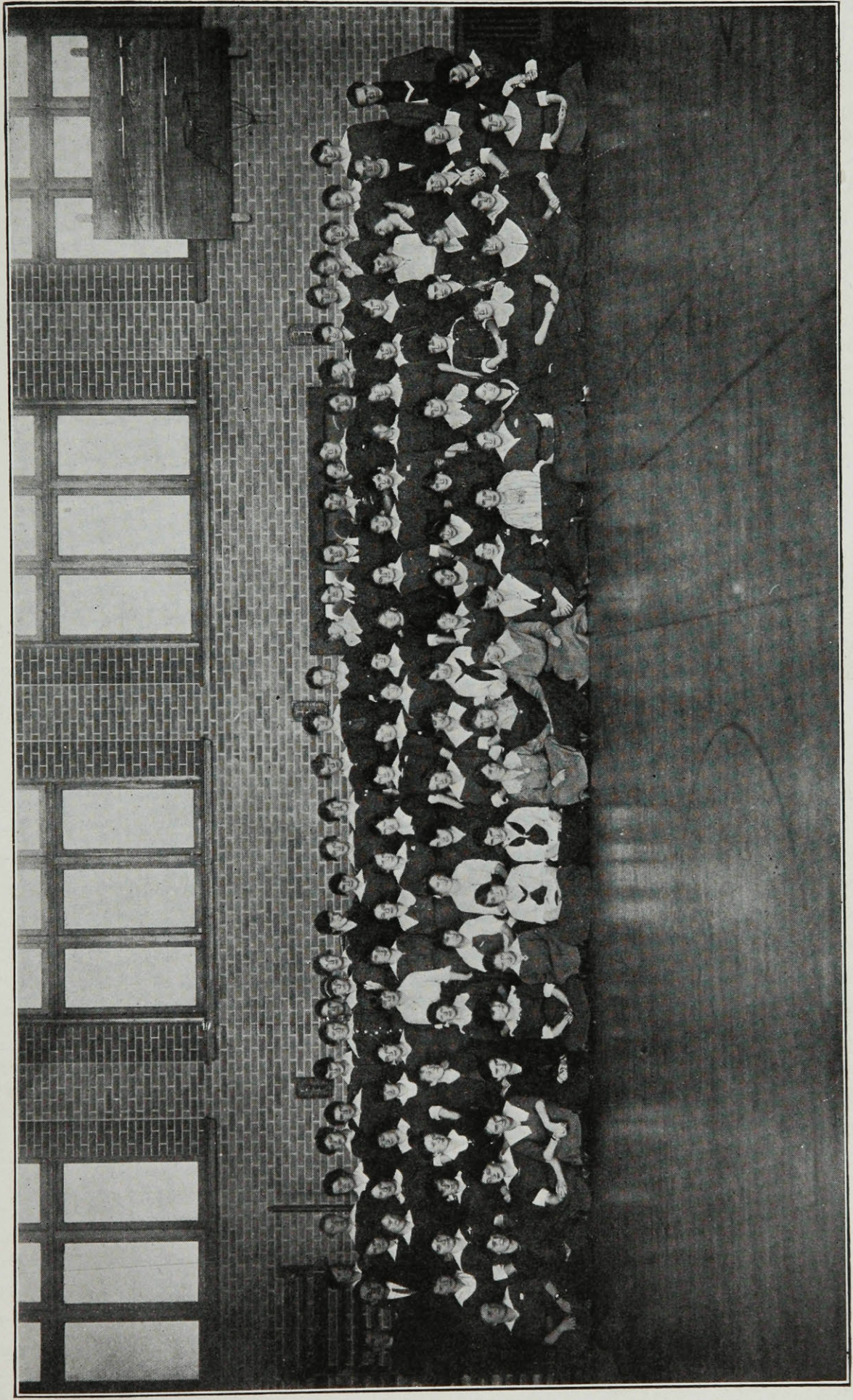
It was the day before the Christmas holidays that I had the pleasure of visiting this delightful little place, while on an observation tour. A slight covering of snow lent an added and seasonable picturesqueness to the scene. The children came trooping in by twos and threes and all appeared somewhat animated by the holiday spirit which seemed to pervade the whole community.

The school assembled. The roll having been called was answered by all save one who, I was told, was constantly late, as he did not live in the village, but in the outskirts of a neighbouring manufacturing town some two miles away.

Then came the opening exercises, after which the pupils read, verse about, the appointed portion of Scripture, which happened to be the story of the taking of Jericho. After the lesson came the questions and answers. The teacher asked the children if they remembered any other Ark in the Old Testament. There was blank silence for several moments; the teacher encouraged the children to answer but, for a time, to no purpose. At last the light seemed to break into the mind of one particularly bright youngster, who stood up in his place and waved his hand frantically to catch the teacher's eye. "Well, Tommy," said the teacher. "Please, Miss," he said, "I know—there's the 'ark the 'erald angels sing about."

Leaving out the restlessness caused





MODEL TEACHERS, 1915-16.



by the thought of the coming holidays—for children are the same everywhere—the rest of the morning passed in the usual routine of work, and there is nothing to chronicle but the incident of the arrival of the tardy scholar and his amazing excuse. About an hour after the opening of school he arrived, an undersized, red-headed, dirty-faced but bright-eyed boy of about ten years; as he was slipping into his place, the teacher's voice arrested him with, "Well, Billy, what excuse have you 'or being so late?" "Please, Miss," the urchin answered without turning a hair, "a burglar was caught in the town this morning and my mother sent me to the police-station to see if it was my father."

Quite satisfied with my morning's work, I put on my hat and coat and, as I walked thoughtfully home, I kept wondering to myself whether it ever dawns on the child's mind that he unconsciously lightens many a dull day for the teacher by his curious speculations and quaint, amusing replies.

My day's work was not yet over. In the afternoon I again ran the gauntlet, but was disappointed, so far at least as the observation of school work was concerned—school methods and other such tiresome things were locked up for the rest of that year. On returning I was told there would be no lessons that afternoon, as it was "Speech Day," and, being curious, I stayed to see what it would be like, and I am now very glad that I did so.

I had come back early so as to be in time to observe how the pupils came into the room and took their places.

For a long while I was alone and spent the time looking at the pictures, taking note of the "Time-Table," looking at the pupils' work, etc., but I can't say

what the temperature was. Just fancy! There was no thermometer.

On looking at the clock I noticed that it was already twenty minutes past the opening hour for school. Every half minute or so a head peeped in the door and was immediately withdrawn, finally the teacher arrived and her flock trooped in after her.

The event of the day was not to take place till two o'clock, and the intervening time was spent in arranging the pupils, a somewhat lengthy operation which was at last successfully performed.

The parents and grandparents soon began to arrive with shining faces and all in "Sunday best," and about half an hour after the scheduled time for beginning a boy's head appeared in the doorway and an excited whisper was heard, "'ere they are." Who the "they" were was presently apparent, for in walked five hearty, bluff, bucolic gentlemen who proceeded gravely to the platform and took up their allotted places.

The chairman, who was greeted with a hearty round of applause and much stamping of feet, arose to address the meeting, and his speech was the usual type of thing—congratulations for everybody—of course, this was public—the teacher was praised, never was there such an excellent worker, the pupils were praised, and particularly was the impression left on the audience that it was a most excellent thing for the whole community to have a School Board such as that represented by himself and his highly esteemed colleagues.

The teacher was then called on for her report, and having read the names of the pupils in the front rows, carefully pointing out which rows she meant (she had somewhat of a histrionic manner), and having pointed dramatically to the back rows, she uttered, with

all the scorn she could summon to her aid the one word, "Sediment!" Then, pointing to the front rows, her aspect now becoming quite seraphic, she was beginning in the most honeyed tones: "But these, Mr. Chairman. . . .," what she meant to say I never heard, for a boy on the back bench cried out, in tones which were an exact imitation of her own, the one word, "Scum—." That boy got a look which possibly was a precursor of happenings after the holidays.

The proceedings flagged a moment while the teacher was collecting herself—the gentlemen on the platform never flickered an eyelid. The interruption was lost on them.

At last the report was finished. Then came the prizes, then the recitations and songs, and my first experience of "Observing in an English Village School" ended by the singing of the national anthem, "God Save the King."

CHARLOTTE E. DORMER.

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## *A Glimpse of Colorado.*



MY first impression of Colorado Springs was that its inhabitants were all demented cab-drivers, all of whom wished to place their carriages at our disposal, each declaring that they would give us the longest drive for the money. Trusting our lives to what appeared the least frantic of these beings we started off to see a little of Colorado's beauty.

After driving for about an hour we arrived at Manitou Springs, one of the most picturesque spots in the mountains. We forgot driver and all in our desire to obtain our first taste of the soda springs of renowned Manitou. Alas for that one taste!

At this point we obtained a wonderful view of Pike's Peak, its snow-clad top glistening in the sun. Here many of the tourists left the warm, bright sunshine of Manitou to ascend the high mountain peak by a little cog railway, to an elevation of eight and one-half miles. The others, less ambitious than these, preferred to take the train to Cripple Creek, the gold mining centre of the country.

Five miles further a scene beyond expectation confronted us as we entered the "Garden of the Gods." A description of its rare natural beauty is almost impossible—the red rock pinnacles and boulders, appearing in the distance as church spires and other fantastic shapes, present a picture never to be forgotten. From Pike's Peak, towering over 14,000 feet, the "Garden of the Gods" lying far beneath forms a strangely beautiful scene.

In this natural park Nature had skilfully carved out of the red rock many huge animal forms which rose far above our heads. The first rock formation which was pointed out by the guide was a collection of giant toad-stools, on the centre one of which perched a huge toad. In the distance was a rock structure exactly resembling a Chinese pagoda. The most easily recognized one was a huge potato, in which even the eyes could be clearly distinguished at a considerable distance. As these passed out of view a huge animal loomed up before us, its bristles all outstanding, and as we came closer to it we recognized the form of a porcupine. In contrast to this stood



out an immense elephant in a crouching position, as if it was waiting for its master to mount. Some distance from the Weeping Woman, secluded and obscure, a scene of fond affection awaited us. Here we found two seals in the act of kissing each other.

The most wonderful of all was "Balance Rock," towering about twenty feet in the air and balanced on a base of about one-tenth its size, but perhaps the "Baby's Head" appeared the most beautiful of all these wonderful sights. At the entrance to the canyon stood some irregular red pillars resembling in every particular the church spires. So wonderfully distinct and life-like were these fantastic forms of rock that one could almost sympathize with the ignorant Cliff Dweller who, in former years, invested them with the power of gods.

Leaving this wonderful though grotesque worshipping ground of the Indians, we began the ascent of William's Canyon, which seemed almost impossible as we looked up to its summit amidst the clouds. Gradually we climbed higher and higher, until at last we stood on its dizzy height, several miles above the sea.

Here we found the renowned "Cave of the Winds," a subterranean passage in the mountains, discovered by two boys who were playing there many years ago.

We followed the guide along a zig-zag path through the black cave, and as we

entered each chamber he turned on an artificial light. The ceiling and walls of all the chambers of this great cave were covered with sparkling stalactites of every size, shape and description.

When passing through one of the chambers we noticed that our steps resounded with a hollow sound, which, our guide explained, was due to the presence of an unseen chamber directly beneath where we were standing.

In some parts of the cave the ceiling resembled a jewelled dome, in others stalactites hung like a mass of icicles, many of which were still in the process of formation.

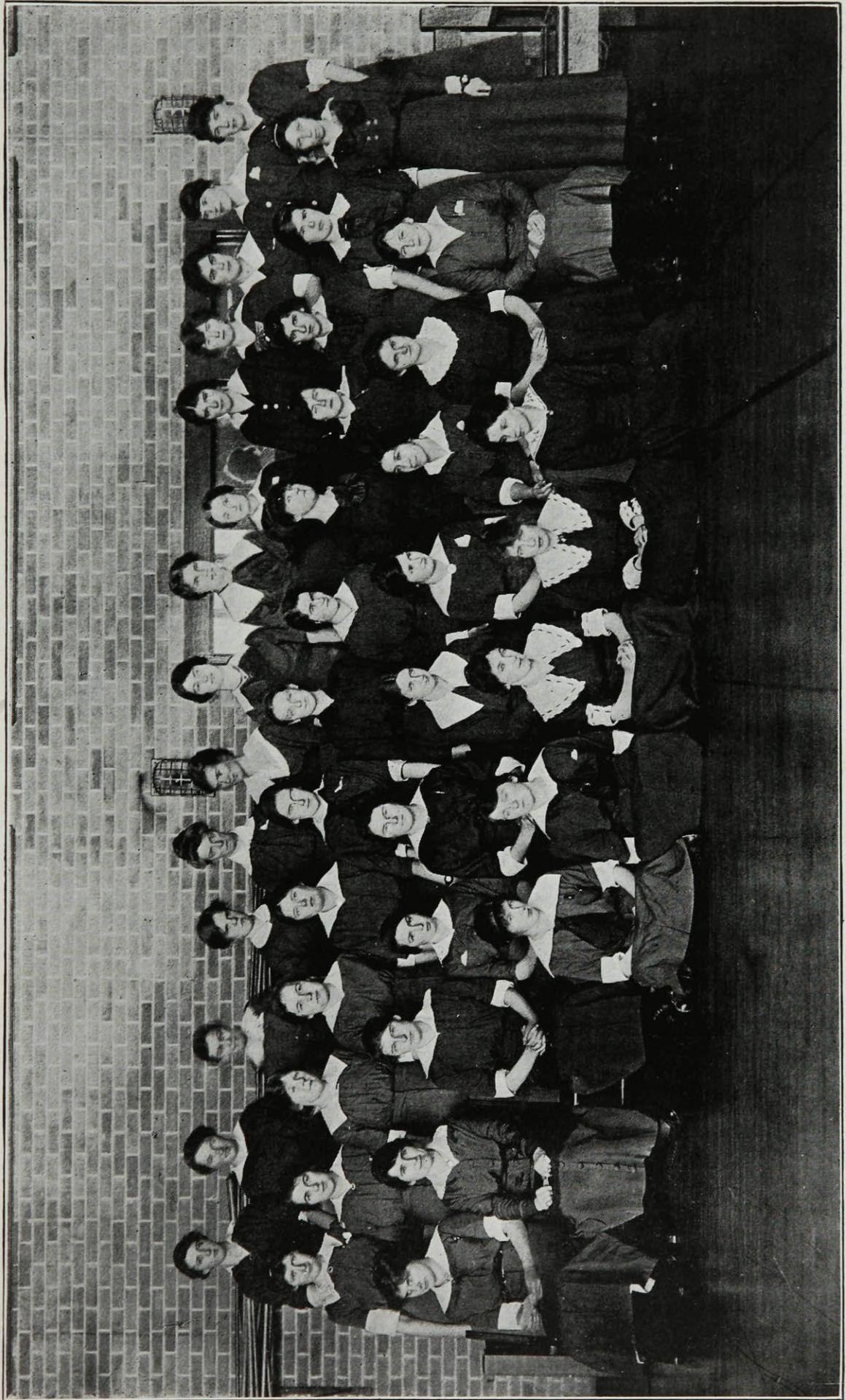
On our return journey through the cave a strange sight met our eyes—the floor and wall on one side was not covered with sparkling stalagmites and stalactites, but was literally strewn with thousands of hair-pins. Somehow we could not reconcile their presence there, but, as usual, our young guide came to the rescue. "Ladies," he said, "if you want a husband within six months, leave a hair-pin there; if by that time there is no husband in sight you can come back and get one of the guides." I glanced toward the speaker and muttered to myself, "O horrors."

As we came out from the cave it was with regret that we looked at the sinking sun, for our wonderful day had come to an end.

GLADYS SHRIMPTON.







ELEMENTARY TEACHERS, 1915-16.



## *The Making of a Teacher.*



HIS is a subject which some of our greatest educationists are debating. The need of professionally trained teachers has never been so great in the history of mankind. One of the reasons for the great need of proper teachers is that pioneer life has almost disappeared, people are flocking to our cities and society is rapidly growing more complex. The division of labour has made specialization absolutely a necessity.

One of the great essentials of a properly trained teacher is scholarship. By scholarship I mean disciplinary knowledge; for knowledge acquired in a loose illogical manner will always be confused and unreliable. Only a well trained teacher can acquire intellectual control of the pupil's mind and give right direction to his growing powers, awake his inner life and arouse highest aspirations for learning. The teacher must know more than he teaches. He must know not only the lesson but the book, know its relation to other subjects and to life. Scholarship also means power to think, and if the teacher is not a thinker how will he train others to think?

Another of the most important essentials is child study. Aside from its scientific results child study has been of untold value to the home and to school by its reflex influence upon every conscientious student of children. Child

study has brought the home and the school into closer relationship. It tends to make teachers better observers of their individual pupils, and to create within them a more appreciative spirit, a more worthy ambition, a more loving and tender conscience and a keener sense of their own responsibilities as teachers.

No matter how perfect a teacher's scholarship may be or how extensive his professional training, if his heart is devoid of affection for little children he neither is nor can be a good teacher. Of course it is not meant by affection that one must let the pupils get the upper hand, for that would not be true affection. Discipline combined with affection will win the worst pupil. A little smile goes a long way towards a child's heart. If also a pupil does well in his home studies do not forget to encourage him, and also bring before his mind that still better work could be done by him.

Therefore, in conclusion, the three great factors in making a good teacher are scholarship, professional training and the study of children. Of course there are many other qualifications that teachers must have in order to acquire success, such as good judgment, sound health, patience, decision, dignity, good manners and, above all, a character which is a fit model for pupils to imitate.

MARY HARVIE LEES.





## *With Paddle and Rod on Rossignol.*

**T**HE season approaches when lovers of rod and gun turn their thoughts far afield and begin to plan pleasant trips to old and favourite haunts, or journeys of exploration to regions comparatively unknown to the sportsman.

Of the latter class the south shore of Nova Scotia is for various reasons especially attractive. It is within easy reach of Boston and New York; a few hours' sail from either point will land you in Yarmouth, the western terminus of the Halifax & South-Western Railway. It has, until quite recently, been rather difficult of access and, therefore, seldom visited by sportsmen; the forests have been so little disturbed that the moose and deer sometimes wander into the farmyards, or gaze with bewildered surprise at the great iron horse which has come puffing its way through the leafy solitudes. With one or two exceptions, fishing privileges are available to visitors free of cost; guides, boats, canoes and supplies of all kinds may be procured

at almost any point along the line at very reasonable figures.

The recent installation of the Halifax & South-Western Railway System opens up a wonderful tract of country, most desirable to anglers and sportsmen of all classes. From Yarmouth east to the Strait of Canso a great stretch of forest country extends along the central water-shed of the Province, reaching down to the southern shore, and broken only by cultivated patches here and there along the railway line and the post roads. Here are thousands of square miles of natural game preserves abundantly stocked with moose, caribou, deer, bear and the smaller sorts of game which attract the attention of the sportsman. Hundreds of miles of hills, ridges and gravelly banks are covered with oak, maple, beech, birch and other northern species of trees. Even more extensive are the tracts of clayey land overgrown with various cone-bearing trees. There are great barrens where small shrubs, scrubby oaks and pines eke out a living; there are numerous



wild meadows and bogs; while over all is flung a network of streams and lakes in which salmon and trout abound.

The railway line follows the rugged and picturesque coast where the scenery is wonderfully attractive. The whole country to an unusual degree is diversified with beautiful rivers and lakes, deeply indented inlets and myriads of islands. There are salmon and trout without number and a great variety of deep sea fishing. There are quantities of partridge, duck of various sorts, woodcock and many species of sea-fowl.

Not only is this whole region vastly attractive to the sportsman, but the lover of nature in its wildest forms will revel in the grand old forests, the student of natural science will find abundant material for research, the artist will need all his skill to do justice to the subjects which attract him on every hand, and the man with a camera should carry a good supply of films.

In this elevated wilderness, the La Have, Medway, Liverpool or Mersey, the Broad, the Sable, Jordan, Roseway, Clyde, Tusket, Sissiboo and Bear Rivers take their rise and are so interwoven as to constitute almost an endless chain of streams and lakes. Along these rivers are occasional rapids and falls which, though of inconsiderable magnitude, are quite large enough to add a dash of excitement to the journey of the canoeist. An attractive route for sportsmen would lead up the course of one of these rivers and down another; for example, a canoe trip up the Tusket River and Lakes, returning to the coast by the Clyde or Roseway, is ideal in every respect. On the Tusket is some of the best salmon and trout-fishing in the province, and the duck-shooting on the lakes is especially fine. Barrington, Clyde and Shelburne offer glorious opportunities for hunting and fishing;

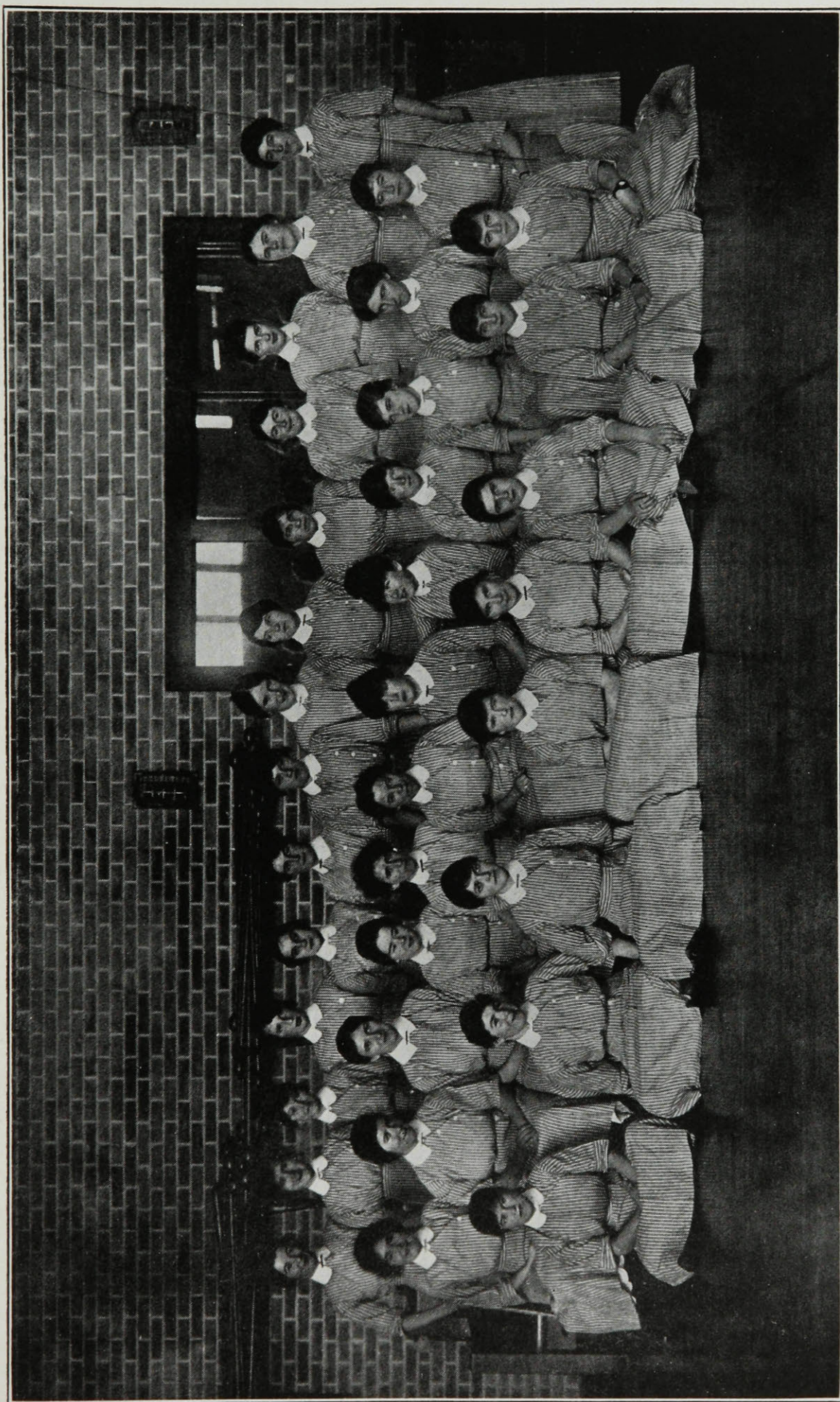
the vicinity of Jordan and Sable Rivers is equally good; while the country drained by the Mersey and Medway Rivers is probably unsurpassed. Part of the Medway is under lease for private parties.

Rossignol is often approached by way of the Mersey, but the more expeditious route is through the Caledonia section of North Queens. With this end in view, the traveller continues the journey by rail to Bridgewater on the La Have. Here he changes to the Caledonia Branch, which strikes north-westerly for twenty-three miles towards the head waters of the Mersey and Medway rivers. Leaving Bridgewater, the railway passes through a fine agricultural region wholly lacking the bold features of the shore.

Caledonia is the terminus of the branch line and the Mecca of the sportsman. Here comfortable homes and excellent farms are clustered about a picturesque lake where boating and canoeing delight the tourist. There are two or three very comfortable hostelries of which the Alton House is the largest. Teams, guides and full information may be procured here, if desired. The Forrest Bros. have a wide reputation as experienced guides and will gladly furnish particulars concerning the sporting resources of the country.

To reach the heart of the hunting and fishing country, a drive of a dozen miles is necessary. The road leads through miles of primeval forest where oaks, maples, beeches and other hard woods mingle with the dark green of the cone-bearing trees. And such a road! The whispering trees come crowding all about, sometimes reaching far over, so that their spreading branches meet overhead and form cool green arcades with long reaches of shimmering leafy tents. Often the path grows so narrow that the





HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, 1915-16.



trailing branches shower down dew-drops like diamond rain as you brush past them in the early morning. Little brooks babble drowsily across the path or lie still and black in the shadows beneath the older tangles. Great sheets of fern and moss carpet this woodland paradise. Squirrels chatter overhead. A mother partridge scurries away from your path with her brood of downy chicks. A porcupine gazes meditatively at you from a tall fir tree; then, reassured, resumes his spiral climbing. There are a hundred lovely wakening things; the scent of the woodland wraps you close.

about through the lovely islands which interpose themselves along our course. "The Screecher" is a typical hunting-camp delightfully situated on a slight elevation close to the margin of the lake. Slender, glistening birches cluster round about it, and behind the dense old forest presses close, almost hiding from view the different outbuildings and the tiny cove with its fleet of boats and canoes. The Camp is finished outside with home-made shingles; the interior is in rough boarding. There are comfortable beds and a good table service. By using sleeping tents, the



Indian Rock, in Lake Rossignol.

So along this beautiful forest road, with the sunbeams dappling the green gloom with living gold, you come suddenly into a little grassy clearing on the shores of the famous Lake Rossignol. In the little green stands a small hunting-lodge; and here ends the first stage of your sylvan journey, for this is "The Landing" from whence you embark on a ten-mile sail across the Lake to the chief hunting-camp in the North Queens district.

A smart little gasoline launch makes the trip across in good time, winding

"Screecher" can accommodate over twenty guests at a time, though small parties are more common. The manager is a capable, reliable and enthusiastic woodsman, and what he cannot tell you about the hunting and fishing opportunities of the place is simply not worth knowing. He knows the pools where lurk the gamiest trout, as well as the favourite resorts of the various species of game in the forest. He can sound on his birchen call love-notes that will fool the most wily old sire of the moose family. He can show you the best spot



on which to pitch your tent for a few days, and will provide you with tents, canoes and all necessary paraphernalia for camping, and he will act as your guide, if you so desire. When you return again to the "Screecher" laden with glorious spoil, his wife will have ready a good, hot supper which she will serve with true Southern hospitality, for she is a North Carolina woman, with the genial manner characteristic of her birthplace.

In this region there are about one hundred and thirty lakes and ponds, besides rivers and still-waters, covering at least 750 square miles. Through the midst of these flow the Mersey and Medway rivers forming chains of navigation away across the country beyond the Annapolis boundary line. From Indian Gardens, originally an Indian rendezvous and burial-ground, and later the well-beloved resort of the angler, you may paddle your canoe up fully fifty miles without seeing a single human habitation, and all the while right in the heart of the forest country where moose, bear, wild cats, rabbits, ducks, partridge and woodcock abound.

Of the lakes in this region Rossignol

is the largest and best known. It derives its name from the luckless Frenchman, whose vessel and cargo of furs was confiscated by De Monts near this place in 1604. The bones of this early adventurer are buried on an island in this lake, which bears his name; and tradition relates a romantic tale of a love affair between him and a dusky native beauty. The lake itself is wholly lovely. It is thickly set with wooded islands; little headlands break up the shore line; the canoeist may pursue a fresh route on each succeeding day, discovering always new points of attraction, while he who hunts with a camera will secure results more delightful and enduring than any captured by rod or rifle.

Around the lake are many interesting points notable as the burial-places of the old Indian tribes. The "Screecher" occupies the site of one of these and many arrowheads and other Indian relics are found here. Then there is a very pretty story connected with the name of the camp, which is too long to give here, but which you will surely hear if you visit the "Screecher."

FREDEA, Sc., '17.



The Future of the Teacher.

## *Faculty Items.*



THE recent canvass of the staff and employees of the college in the interest of the Canadian Patriotic Fund resulted in a total subscription of \$1,197.31, including a contribution of \$21.56 by the children of the Day School.

The game of volley ball retains its popularity. The men of the staff practise Wednesdays and Fridays from 4.30 to 6.00. A game at the college is being arranged with the Senior Business Men's Team of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., who will be accompanied by a basket ball team.

The ladies of the staff have also formed a Volley Ball Club, which is holding a weekly practice in the women's gymnasium.

In spite of very adverse weather conditions, the Snowshoe Club has had a very enjoyable season. Tramps have been held on Tuesday evenings, and the club has been entertained by Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Snell and the ladies of the Teachers' Residence. The club has put a stove in the sugar camp in the woods on the College Farm and holds some of its midnight revels there.

The Macdonald College Club has held its last two meetings in the Teachers' Residence. On January 27th, the Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds delivered an address on "Kingsley's Water Babies," and on March 10th a concert was held, in which the Misses Stanger, of Montreal, Mrs. Barry and Miss Batcheller, of Bedford, and Mr. Stanton took part. The concert was followed by a dance.

The third shooting competition of the session was held on February 18th. Three targets were shot, viz.: (1) prone, seven shots in one minute; (2) kneeling; (3) standing. Four prizes were given on the handicap basis and two for the best three targets, no person to receive more than one prize. The results were as follows:

(1) Handicap competition, 105 possible.

1. Ewart, 82.6; 2. Murray, 80.2; 3. Bunting, 79.0; 4. Jones, E. H., 84.4; 5. McOuat, L. C., 76.3.

(2) Best targets, 105 possible.

1. Bunting, 79; 2. Ewart, 77; 3. Murray, 74; 4. Fraser, 69.

The prizes in the handicap competition were, accordingly, awarded to Ewart, Murray, Jones and McOuat; and those for the best targets to Bunting and Fraser.

"Baby Bunting" (a daughter) arrived on leap-year day. Her prospects of a rabbit skin can be inferred from the results of the shooting competition reported above. Our new Laird, born March 11th, is likewise a lady.

On account of lack of funds, the Board of Governors have found it necessary to discontinue the support of the District Demonstrators. In a number of cases, however, local efforts and the help of the Quebec Department of Agriculture may result in their being retained, possibly under the direction of the Provincial Department.

Miss Mary Snell, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, is temporarily replacing Miss Stewart in charge of the Men's Residence.

At a public meeting, held in the Agriculture Building on February 11th, a Horticultural Society for Ste. Anne de Bellevue was organized. The Board of Directors have appointed Dr. Harrison, Honorary President; Mr. E. H. Foy, President; and Prof. Bunting, Secretary-Treasurer. At the first regular meeting of the Society, held in the Nature Study Lecture Room in the Main Building, on March 3rd, Mr. Vanderleck opened a discussion on vegetable gardening. Great interest in this Society is being taken both in the town and in the college.

Dr. Harrison has recently heard from Miss Torrance, who is still in Sweden, studying massage and remedial gymnastics.

Miss Robina Stewart is away on leave of absence, organizing a hospital at Gravenhurst, Ont.

Miss Fisher is enjoying her work at Columbia, and is getting valuable experience in a number of institutions in the vicinity of New York.

Dr. Savage has arrived in England and has been incorporated into the Canadian Veterinary Corps at Shorncliffe, Kent.

On January 21st, Mr. Stanton gave an illustrated lecture on Beethoven in the Assembly Hall. Selections from the works of the great composer were rendered by Miss Chapman, Soprano;

by Miss Rollins, contralto, by Miss Chapman and by Mrs. Snell and Mrs. Stanton on the piano; by a string quartet comprised of Miss Portrey, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Schafheitlin; and by Mr. and Mrs. Stanton on the organ and piano.

Prof. Barton attended and contributed to the program of the Convention of the New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen, held at Fredericton, March 2nd and 3rd.

Dr. Snell and Mr. Van Zoeren attended the annual meeting of the Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar Co-operative Agricultural Association at Rigaud on February 29th. Dr. Snell contributed papers on "Finishing Tests" and "Recent Chemical Work on Maple Products."

On March 6th, Dr. Snell addressed the Woman's Club of Montreal on "Household Ammonia."

On March 3rd, Dr. Harrison attended the "First Farmers' Banquet" at Lachute, a function organized by our Demonstrator, Mr. L. J. Westbrook, B.S.A., '15. Dr. Harrison responded to the toast, "Our Part in Agriculture."

Dr. Snell has recently heard from Mr. N. C. McFarlane, sometime chemist but now corporal. He had been in England on furlough, but was again back "in the mud and mulligan." He hopes some time to return to Macdonald College.





# *Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association.*

## *Addresses of Graduates.*

### CLASS '11.

W. H. Brittain, Provincial Entomologist, Truro, N.S.

F. E. Buck, Assistant Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

R. P. Gorham, Normal School, Fredericton, N.B.

F. S. Grisdale, Principal, Agricultural School, Vermilion, Alta.

F. H. Grindley, Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

R. Innes, Major Second in Command, "Nova Scotia Rifles," 106th Overseas Battalion, Truro, N.S.

W. J. Reid, Representative Animal Husbandman, Summerside, P.E.I.

E. M. Straight, Director of Demonstrations, R.R. No. 9, Manchester, N.H.

C. M. Spencer, Victoria Avenue, Wanganni, N.Z.

A. Savage, Lieutenant, C.A.V.C., C.E.F., Army P.O., London, England.

R. Summerby, Lecturer in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Quebec.

C. Sweet, Representative of Dominion Seed Branch, Regina, Sask.

C. M. Williams, Lieutenant, 106th Battalion, Truro, N.S.

G. W. Wood, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

### CLASS '12.

W. W. Baird, Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

F. S. Browne, Assistant Agrostologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

A. A. Campbell, Superintendent of Canadian Pacific Railway Farms, Caledonia Springs, Ont.

M. B. Davis, Assistant Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

C. F. W. Dreher, Gunner 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A. Ammunition Column, 1st Canadian Division, France.

H. B. Durost, Agricultural School, Woodstock, N.B.

K. M. Fiske, Florenceville, N.B.

S. M. Fiske, Florenceville, N.B.

D. B. Flewelling, 475506, 4th University Co. (McGill), P.P.C.L.I., 11th Reserve Battalion, Army P.O., London, England.

R. S. Kennedy, Lieutenant, 12th West Yorkshires, Army P.O., London, Eng.

E. A. Lods, Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supplies Co., Read Building, Montreal, Que.

J. R. N. McFarlane, Lieutenant, Divisional Cycle Corps, 2nd Canadian Division, Army P.O., London, England.

R. Newton, Lieutenant, 9th Brigade, C.F.A. Ammunition Column, Army P.O., London, England.

A. R. Ness, Assistant in Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

L. V. Parent, Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Vermont.

L. C. Raymond, Assistant in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

E. Rhoades, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

J. G. Robertson, Manager of Detchon Farms, Davidson, Sask.

J. M. Robinson, Private, A.D.M.S., 2nd C.O.E.F., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.

J. A. Simard, Representative of Dominion Seed Branch, Quebec City, Que.

CLASS '13.

J. S. Dash, Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture, Codrington House, Barbados, B.W.I.

E. M. DuPorte, Assistant in Biology, Macdonald College, Que.

A. F. Emberley, Agricultural Demonstrator, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

W. D. Ford, Lance-Corporal, Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.

W. H. Gibson, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

A. C. Gorham, Assistant in Horticulture, Macdonald College, Que.

G. C. Halliday, Sawyerville, Que.

M. H. Jenkins, 77 Delaware Ave., Ottawa.

J. K. King, Agricultural Demonstrator, Shawville, Que.

D. E. Lothian, 15th Battalion, King's Canadian Highlanders, 1st Canadian Division, Army P.O., London, England.

G. LeLacheur, Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa.

V. Matthews, Assistant Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alta.

K. MacBean, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

L. D. McClintock, Gunner, 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, 1st Canadian Division, P.O., London, Eng.

W. A. Middleton, Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

G. E. O'Brien, Editor of "Nova Scotia," Halifax, N.S.

A. E. Raymond, Lance-Corporal, Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, Eng.

B. Richardson, Orchard Demonstrator, Wilton, N.H.

F. N. Savoie, Professor of Cereal Husbandry, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec.

CLASS '14.

E. N. Blondin, Burlington, Vermont.

C. F. Coffin, Manager of Riverode Farms, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

O. A. Cooke, Macklin, Sask.

P. R. Cowan, Potato Inspector, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

R. Dougall, Assistant in Physics, Macdonald College, Que.

F. L. Drayton, Lieutenant, 80th Overseas Battalion, Belleville, Ont.

H. J. M. Fiske, Secretary, Y.M.C.A., 545 Wellington St., Montreal.

D. W. Hamilton, Lecturer in Nature Study, Macdonald College, Que.

R. I. Hamilton, Base Veterinary Corps, Havre, France.

C. H. Hodge, Agricultural Demonstrator, Richmond, Que.

R. R. Huestes, Base Veterinary Corps, Havre, France.

R. E. Husk, Agricultural Demonstrator, Huntingdon, Que.

J. M. Leclaire, District Representative, Harricanaw, Abitibi, Que.

W. I. McFarlane, Fox Harbour, N.S.

G. G. Moe, Assistant Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

G. W. Muir, Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

W. Newton, 5th Artillery, Victoria, B.C.

B. T. Reid, Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.

T. F. Ritchie, Horticulturist at Experiment Station, Lennoxville, Que.

A. O. Schafheitlin, Canning, Kings Co., N.S.

CLASS '15.

G. C. Boyce, Athelstan, Que.

V. B. Durling, Sergeant, 132411, 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, Army P.O., London, England.

H. I. Evans, Corporal No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Army P.O., London, England.

E. L. Hodgins, Manager "Elmhurst Farm," Portage du Fort, Que.

J. H. King, Agricultural Demonstrator, Cookshire, Quebec.

W. G. McDougall, Agricultural Demonstrator, Lennoxville, Que.

J. H. McCormick, Corporal, No. A. 10958, 1st Universities Overseas Co., P.P.C.L.I., Army P.O., London, England.

J. E. McOuat, Demonstrator to Rural Schools, Macdonald College, Que.

L. C. McOuat, Manager "Stoneycroft Farm," Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

R. E. McKechnie, Private, 397, C.A.M.C., Edinburgh War Hospital, Bangour, West Lothian, Scotland.

H. D. Mitchell, Private, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Army P.O., London, England.

F. Y. Presley, Harvard Graduate School, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

E. M. Ricker, 45 Fairmount St., Malden, Mass., U.S.A.

H. B. Roy, District Representative, Sudbury, Ont.

Chas. Russell, Manager "Glenbonnie Farm," Peekskill, N.Y., P.O. Box 96.

W. Sadler, Assistant in Bacteriology, Macdonald College, Que.

A. G. Taylor, Extension Branch, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

L. J. Westbrooke, Agricultural Demonstrator, Lachute, Que.

H. F. Williamson, Private, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Army P.O., London, Eng.

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#### ALUMNI NOTES.

C. M. Spencer, '11, has enlisted for active service and is at present in training with the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces.

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E. A. Lods, '12, has severed his connection with the Agricultural Demonstration Branch at Cowansville and has taken a position with the Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supplies Co. of Montreal. The particular branch of the

business that he will be most intimately connected with will be the manufacture and sale of ground limestone.

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L. V. Parent, '12, is engaged in cow testing work in connection with the Vermont Department of Agriculture.

○ ○ ○

We understand that J. G. Robertson, '12, has enlisted for active service, and while he is still acting as adviser in the management of the Detchon Farms he is in training at Regina, and has been given a commission in one of the units being organized at that place.

○ ○ ○

As this goes to press, we learn that A. A. Campbell has been transferred from the Canadian Pacific Railway Farm at Caledonia Springs, Ont., to a position in connection with the western farms of that company.

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The engagement of Miss Kathleen Lawson to Mr. Chas. Russel, '15, has recently been announced. Their marriage is to take place on April 25th.

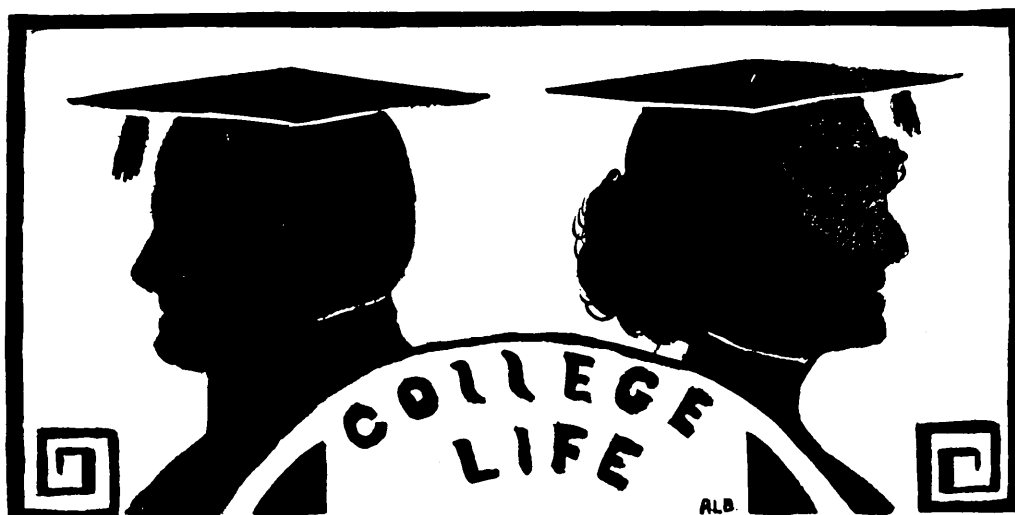
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#### WEDDING BELLS.

Drayton-England.—The marriage of Lieutenant F. L. Drayton, of the 80th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., to Miss Alice V. England took place at Knowlton on January 26th. Both Lieut. and Mrs. Drayton were at one time popular students at Macdonald, and their many friends join in wishing them much joy in their future life.







### THE MASQUERADE.

"On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;  
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure  
meet  
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

Such a scene can be easily pictured and imagined, and just such a one could be found in our midst on Friday night, the twenty-fifth of February. And what occasioned such a scene? The Masquerade! The evening in the year when the men students in residence throw open their doors and entertain their friends. Quite the social event of the winter term, and one to which one and all look forward—and whisper it—to which many a graduate hopes he may have an opportunity of coming!

But this masquerade was different from any other masquerade, and it will be remembered not only because of the delight it gave, but also because of its difference from past ones. Wherein was it different? In the first place it was held in the gymnasium of the Women's Residence, instead of in the men's own gymnasium; secondly, it was "patriotic." The latter is not unusual in these days of war and stress, but it seems as if a greater significance might be attached to it, and it is this:—that we did not in our enjoyment forget the needs of our country, nor the obliga-

tion we are under to those who are suffering for our sakes. The neat little sum realized showed how our pleasures, instead of being selfish, could be made of real benefit as well. The "Patriotic" note brought more forcibly to our minds the many of our own brave men who were here last year, but who are now upholding our honour "somewhere in France." May they know that many a thought went out to them that night, and that their faces were missed among the throng.

The patriotic idea was carried out in the decorations, and never did the gymnasium appear better. The dignified arrangement and grouping of the flags around the walls was most in keeping; the lights with their "gold" shades and the use of "gold and green" in other ways gave the "college" touch, necessarily a part of such affairs.

After being received by Dr. and Mrs. Harrison, with whom also received Mrs. Crowell, Miss Snell and Mr. Hay, President of the fourth year, a busy time was spent in filling programmes. How could the various masked figures be told? Only those who go to masquerades can answer that! Soon the Grand March was formed, led by Dr. Harrison, and then one saw the costumes. There were all kinds, "knight

and burgher, lord and dame," but not until the dancing began did one have the best opportunity of seeing the costumes. They were all there; our friends of Fairy Tale and story; those of whom we learned in history; those we know from poem and story, besides others. One saw the student in his gown waltzing with "Brittania;" a lady with powder and patches went by with Buster Brown; Joan and Darby, sweet and dignified; an escaped convict from "Sing-Sing" danced by with a "little girl" and her doll; Gypsies, Indians, Pierrots — many gay Pierrots — were among the throng. One caught a glimpse of "Little Bo-Peep" with her crook, the early Victorian Lady and the up-to-date Lady, dancing with Chefs, Bakers, Sailors and Gentlemen of an earlier era. Here and there a khaki-clad figure went by, and many others, lending a gaiety and picturesqueness to all which only a fancy dress affair can produce.

Supper was served in the dining room, after which Dr. Harrison announced in a very happy way the names of the prize-winners. Mrs. Harrison presented the Ladies' prize, which was won by Miss Swail, whose witch's costume, with its weird hat and trimmings, gave rise to much comment. Mrs. Barton awarded the Men's prize, which went to Mr. Hawke, who, as an old man of eighty, was perfect.

Dancing continued after supper, and with a perfect floor and an orchestra which was more than generous with its encores, the evening sped all too quickly. However, all good things must end, even masquerades, and after the notes of "God Save the King" died away "Good-byes" were regretfully said.

To the committee who made and carried out the arrangements a great many thanks are due for a charming evening. They should be most heartily

congratulated, for the Masquerade of 1916 will long be a pleasant memory to those who were there.

#### THE SNOWSHOE TRAMP OF SECTION "D."

Listen! listen! What's that? Oh! it is the pat-pat of many snow-shoes upon the crusty snow. The chatter of many merry voices, the joyous laughter of many happy hearts float out upon the frosty air, as the Freshies and Elements start out upon their tramp. Round the Women's Residence, down the well-trodden path, past our long-lost friend, "The Rink," and on, on towards the railroad track. Many a sad and dreary eye watched longingly from the windows, as the lucky ones sallied forth upon their spree. Miss McNaughton and Miss Reid set the pace, while a few laggard sweethearts brought up the rear; thus the long line wound its cheerful way farther and farther away from the towering buildings. An occasional shrill whistle broke in upon the chatter, warning the various couples to change partners. The biting wind nipped the rosy cheeks and stinging ears.

"Half a league, half a league, half a league onward,  
All clad in wintry garb, tramped the half hundred.

Theirs not to make reply, theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs but to tramp or die (freeze)  
Forward, the half hundred."

Up the hill, over fences and under hedges, across open fields, until they reached Morgan's Farm, they tramped. At a sheltered part of a little bush, a family re-union was held, to ascertain if any of the brood had wandered from the protecting wing of the chaperons. After a brief rest the party gaily started

out again, this time headed for home—and supper—this time with the thought of hot coffee and oyster patties in their minds, and the biting wind urging them faster, faster forward.

The huge buildings stand out darkly against the evening sky, as the weary trampers wind their way across the campus. They were welcomed by a cheerful fire in the reception room, which had been made look inviting by ferns and flowers, artistically placed by the girls. A cosy corner, a grate fire, a few sofa cushions, and hot coffee and cake, and the half frozen tongues soon began to thaw and wag. The hungry Freshies did justice to the ample supper placed before them; this fact in itself proves that the eats were many and good. A short speech, by our worthy poultry man (tho' not chicken-hearted), Mr. Maw; cheering for the Elements and a farewell yell from the pedagogues (men teachers), and a very merry evening closed by singing lustily the National Anthem. "What a good time we've had," was heard from many tongues, as the boys filed one by one past our House Matron, Mrs. Crowell, and our highly esteemed Class President, Miss Longworth. According to Dr. Harrison's orders, every mother's son was out of the Residence before eight o'clock, and the clean-up committee was hard at work. Dishes washed, counted, put safely away; chairs and tables moved back in place, and borrowed sofa cushions returned to their anxious owners, and by 8.30 peace and order reigned once more in the majestic corridors of old Macdonald.

DONALDA WOOD, '15

#### THE MANDOLIN CONCERT.

One of the most enjoyable literary meetings of the year was the splendid concert which the Mandolin Club of McGill gave us on February 29th. We

had hoped to see the Senior play, "Trelawney of the Wells," at Macdonald, but it could not be satisfactorily arranged. Indeed, we almost ceased to regret it after the concert had begun (when it did begin!).

The players were exceedingly good in giving us number after number. How some of them reminded us of that long to be remembered masquerade. One could barely keep still during Dublin Bay and all the fascinating one-steps. It may not have been classical, but certainly it was appealing.

But far surpassing the mandolins was the violin of another of the McGill men. He gave us most delightful music, even though some was following the piano alone. The accompanist gave us some very lively rag-time in the intervals between the mandolin numbers.

Then Mr. Stanton played the college songs, and some of the mandolins were heard picking out "All Hail, Macdonald," and as for "Come Fill Your Glasses Up"—that needed no introduction to McGill. The concert closed with the National Anthem, after which McGill and Macdonald yells were given in spirited fashion.

The Mandolin Club was afterward entertained in the Girls' Reception Room by the officers of the College Literary Society. The rooms were made homelike by a cheery fire and plenty of cushions. Everyone seemed to have had a good time, for it was quite late when the Club people left.

Evenings such as this was are enjoyable to all and help to establish a more natural relationship between Macdonald College and its University, therefore they should be encouraged in every possible way, both in point of actual attendance and support and of the possibility of having such meetings.

T., '15.



### THE SENIOR SNOWSHOE TRAMP.

It seems to me that Nature is like a big indulgent mother—she just seems to respond to the magnetic appeal that unconsciously flutters from the hearts of her big human family. That appeal must have found a corner in her great big generous heart, for in the twinkling of an eye she changed her plans, and on a certain February morning, instead of calling on the snowflakes to come and fag for her she sent hasty orders to her big "Sun" to present himself before her throne in all his glory,—and presto chango—it was a fine day!

because they didn't go to Macdonald. Well, that afternoon was no exception to the rule,—the bobs fairly creaked with the loads as they spun down the hill—of course it was a mere trifle if they happened to wander over the top of the bank, or bump into a lamp post—it all added to the fun!

At last Dame Nature beckoned her big "Sun" to her side, and as he retreated down behind the horizon, he flung back advice for us to follow his example. Away far off in the woods, we could see bright, cheery flames leaping up towards the sky. So with those



The Senior Snowshoe Tramp.

Yes, that was the day of the Senior snowshoe tramp—and a peachy day it was too! About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a bevy of girls and boys started out from the College accompanied by the jolliest of chaperons. Some of the boys went ahead with provisions and bobsleighs, and when we arrived at Morgan's Hill, there they were waiting for us. If that old hill could just wake up for about half an hour, and be endowed with the power of speech, it could tell some good old tales of the jolly times that have happened right there on its big silent side. The future generations would stand open-mouthed and envious, and sigh

as our beacon and goal we tramped over the snow fields with appetites sharpened by the keen air, fun and good time. Two huge bonfires, with crackling logs and big pots hung over the blaze in good old pioneer style, met our eyes. Did anyone say coffee? Well, I just guess—and, believe me, it was the best coffee we had tasted since we left home. Who says boys can't cook!!

I think there must be a spice of the gypsy in the majority of us, for we all crowded around the fire as if we had been used to the rough and ready life all our days, and were perfectly at home sitting on an old log and balancing a cup

on one knee and sandwiches on the other,—only I don't think the gypsies could scare up the dandy feed we had that night. After that the boys produced a great big box of marshmallows, and we toasted marshmallows and sang songs around the fire. Half past eight came all too quickly—it still seemed as bright as day, for the moon was out full and clear.

It seemed just cruel to leave those lovely big bonfires, with no one to appreciate them, not even a poor little lonely rabbit. The Seniors gave their yell, and we all chimed in with the College songs, and with a last lingering look at the now smouldering fires we wended our way back to the College, each and every one voting the tramp a huge success, and that we had had the best time ever!

R. S. C.

#### REPORT OF THE Y.W.C.A. MACDONALD COLLEGE.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, in the Girls' Gymnasium, at which Miss Montel presided, it was decided to organize a branch of the Y.W.C.A. at Macdonald College. Miss Hunter was elected Convener and Miss Buzzel, Miss Graham, and Miss Travers were nominated as the Executive Committee, the last named as Secretary-Treasurer.

At the request of the Executive, Miss Hill, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Starrak and Miss Wren consented to become members of the Advisory Committee.

The membership consists of 135 full members and 7 associate members, who pay a small fee to meet current expenses.

Bible Study groups were organized under the leadership of Miss Graham, and they have proved most successful.

Red Cross work was undertaken, and meetings have been held every Tuesday

after tea, though latterly the evening has been changed to Wednesday. The girls have made the evenings very pleasant by contributing impromptu music and recitations, and several members of the staff have been kind enough to address us. The attendance has been good, and several sacks of finished articles have been dispatched to Montreal.

The Short Course gave a tea in December, at which the sum of \$56 was realized for the Red Cross Society.

Union meetings have been held on Sundays with the Y.M.C.A., who invited the girls to hear Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Chipman speak. Miss Rouse, Traveling Secretary of the World's Student Federation, addressed the Y. W. C.A. on January 13th, and a general invitation to the faculty and the men-students was given. On Saturday, March 4th, a very successful concert was held in aid of the Red Cross Society, at which \$93 was raised. A fuller notice of it will be found on another page of the magazine.

Prayers in connection with the war have been held, since the beginning of Lent, after tea, in the Reception Room. Attendance is purely voluntary, and has been very good indeed.

#### THE SKATING PARTY AT R.V.C.

One Friday night in February, about twenty-eight rather excited students, accompanied by Mrs. Crowell, hurried onto the train for Montreal. Royal Victoria College had extended an invitation for fifteen or twenty couples to attend a skating party, and everyone was delighted at the opportunity for trying out another rink.

Our chance for skating, however, was doomed, for, as luck would have it, by night it was blowing hard and raining—hardly suitable weather for such a party. We were all in fine spirits, in spite of

that, when some R. V. C. and McGill students met us at the station. They carried us off to Strathcona Hall, a large but cosy-looking building, where we spent the evening.

The R. V. C. girls were very much disappointed indeed at having no skating, but arranged instead for a Conversat. This is a dandy way of spending the evening, quite different from anything we have at Mac. We were labelled and given programmes, as at a dance, but instead of dancing with our partners we just talked.

The time seemed to fly, and before we knew it refreshments were being passed around. After that important part of the evening, important especially to Mac. students, we had barely time to catch our train. After a very nice time, indeed, and a little taste of the city a tired but happy crowd set out again for St. Annes.

D. M. N., '16.

#### THE JUNIOR ADMINISTRATORS' AND HOMEMAKERS' PARTY.

On the evening of Saturday, Feb. 19th, the Junior Administrators and the Homemakers gave a party in the gymnasium, to which they invited the Seniors and Juniors of the School of Agriculture.

The gymnasium was charmingly decorated and arranged with little tables. Mrs. Crowell was the chaperon, and assisted Miss Roach and Miss Law, the presidents of the J. A.'s and the Homemakers' years, to receive the guests.

The girls all wore some badge supposed to represent the title of a book, and the men had to guess what the books were. This involved a great deal of hard brain work, and to have made things quite equal the men ought to have worn badges for the girls to guess. Mr. Fiske and Mr. Taylor were the winners with the greatest number of names correctly guessed.

We then sat down to different tables and began to play various games, such as 500, old maid, euchre, draughts and so on. These were all too short, for it seemed as if we had hardly started when supper time was announced.

We had a very nice supper and then a knitting performance known as a knitting contest, which was won by Miss Curry and Mr. Sutton. And "so home after a very pleasant evening," as Mr. Pepys would say.

G. O. T., Sc., '17.

#### FINAL INTERCLASS DEBATE.

##### SENIORS vs. SOPHOMORES.

Rural depopulation has caused economic loss to Canada. This was the conclusion arrived at in the debate between the Senior and Sophomore Classes on March 21 in the College Assembly Hall. Messrs. Gooderham and Lyster, Seniors, upheld the negative side of the question, while Messrs. Tilden and Buckland, Sophomores, affirmed the truth of the resolution as it appears at the beginning of this article.

The speakers showered a most bewildering mass of statistics and figures upon the audience, who no doubt individually felt as each speaker finished that here were facts impossible to gainsay. It may be pertinent to remark, in parenthesis as it were, that the industry displayed in digging out all this evidence in the midst of so many other urgent duties deserves some sort of honourable mention. Let us here, then, pay our tribute of respect to those young men who during the past winter and many past winters have expended so much time and energy in preparing for these contests of wit and logic. All this expenditure, however, in the gathering and arranging of material is to some extent wasted if the delivery is not so distinct that every one in the audience

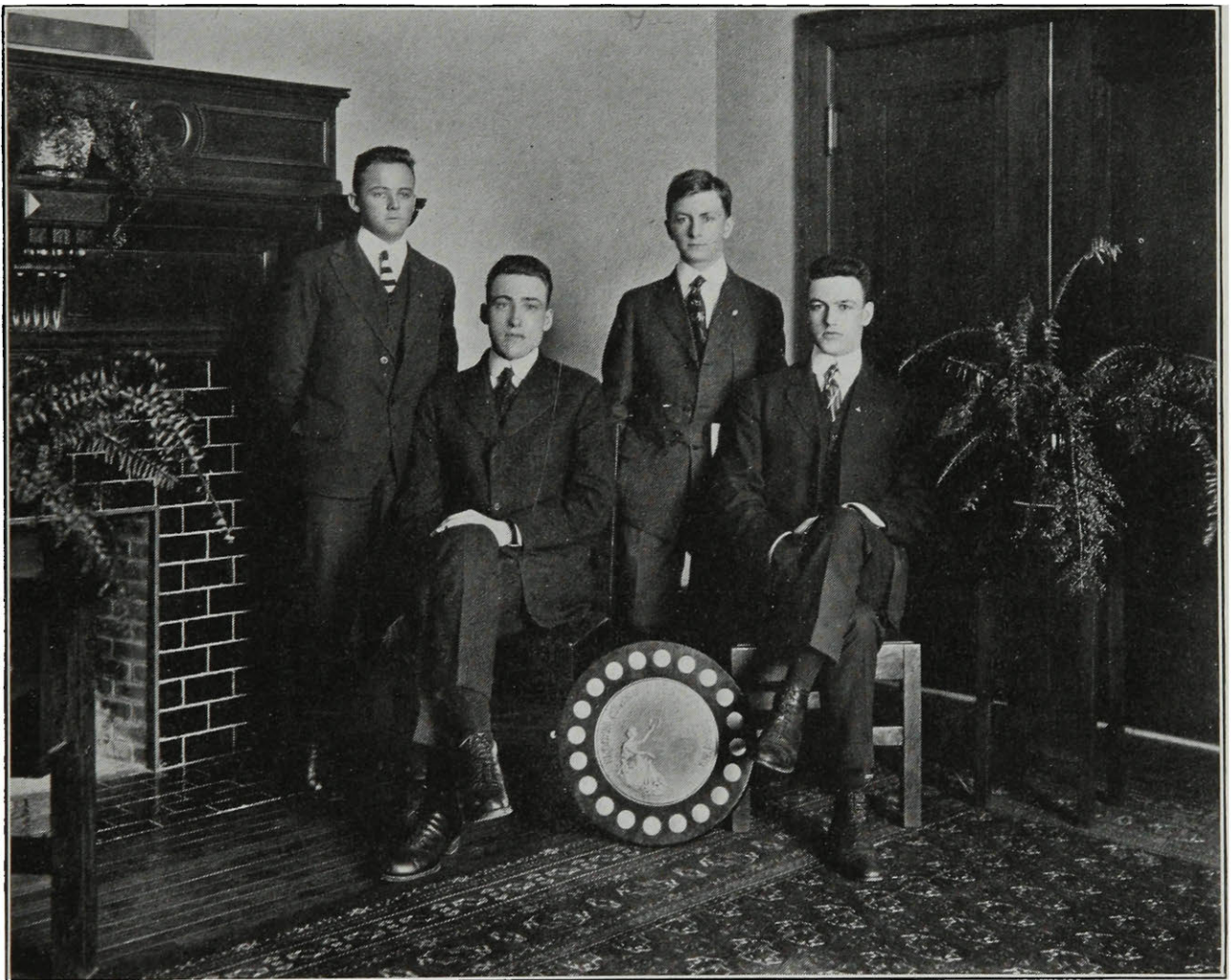


can follow without effort. In clear utterance the speakers for the negative were not as strong as their opponents.

So much for generalities, let us now make a rapid summary of the main arguments adduced on each side.

The leader of the affirmative began by asserting that although agriculture has three times as much capital invested in it as any other single industry, yet it is

that in one year, 1913-14, a decrease in the wheat acreage represented a loss of \$3,000,000; and, further, that a decrease of three per cent. in the rate of interest on money invested in agricultural industries meant a loss of \$126,000,000. These losses were due to a decrease in the number of people engaged in farming. Another strong argument brought forward by the leader of the affirmative



WINNERS OF THE ROBERTSON DEBATING SHIELD

Buckland, Arnold, Tilden, Matthews.

not on as sound a basis as, for instance, manufacturing. He went on to show that in 1914 the imports of certain food stuffs, such as beef, bacon, eggs and butter, had greatly increased as compared with those of 1900, while the exports of the same articles during these years had decreased, thus bringing about an economic loss to the Canadian farmer;

was that this rural depopulation was a direct cause of the increase in the cost of living; first, by making the proportion of consumers to producers too high; and, secondly, by bringing about an abnormal increase in the number of middlemen whose wants must be satisfied to the tune of \$200,000,000.

The second speaker for the affirmative

laid stress on two evils that this depopulation was the cause of, viz.: the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing had increased at a dangerous rate, and, as a natural result of this, the urban population had increased at the expense of the rural. In support of the first of these statements, he said that two of the greatest manufacturing nations in the world, England and Germany, had developed their manufacturing interests only after they had consolidated their agricultural interests. As a proof of his second statement, he quoted figures to show that sixty-three per cent. of the migration in Eastern Canada had been to the cities.

The leader of the negative rather cleverly tried to steal his opponents' thunder by asserting that *depopulation* was not the word, it was rather a *migration* from east to west, and this was an economic gain, as the West needed settlers. In a word, if a man takes \$1,000 out of the bank where it is drawing three per cent. and puts it into his business where it will draw eight per cent., he is so much the better off. He then went on to say, with perhaps a slight shift of ground, that modern conveniences, such as machinery and easier transportation, had lowered the cost of production to such an extent that fewer men were needed to do the same amount of work. This is really a strong argument, and was well supported by such a concrete instance as the following: in 1830, it cost seventeen cents to produce a bushel of wheat; in 1890, it cost only three and a half cents.

The second speaker for the negative endeavoured to show that this depopulation bogey was more apparent than real by stating that manufacturing processes show a tendency in our day to concentrate, and that many who formerly in a small way were private

manufacturers are carrying on the same work (carriage making, for example) co-operatively as factory hands in the towns and cities. They have changed their place of residence but not their occupation. This point of view, the speaker went on to say, is strengthened by the fact that a change of classification has taken place in the census, and that this change accounts for at least part of the rural loss.

On the whole, this was an interesting debate on a live question, a debate in which the speakers for the affirmative were able to persuade the judges that their contention was right, but one also in which the speakers for the negative showed that even a principle enjoying a wide acceptance can have cogent arguments brought against it.

The committee of judges, Dr. Lynde, Prof. Snell and Prof. Barton, decided in favour of the affirmative who were credited with 78 points while the negative received 68 points.

The Robertson shield was then presented by Mr. Crothers to the President of the Sophomore Class Literary Society, Mr. S. F. Tilden.

#### FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE DEBATE.

The Freshman-Sophomore debate was held on ————— and resulted in a much closer and more interesting debate than was anticipated. The Sophomore team had debated together before, and when Mr. Robinson of the Freshman team was taken ill only five days before the debate, the chances of a Freshman victory seemed very slim.

The Sophomores upheld the affirmative of the resolution, "That the U.S.A., by joining the Entente, would be of more benefit to them than by remaining neutral"

Mr. Arnold spoke first. He divided the subject into two phases, the effect

of the entrance of the U. S. A. into the war upon Germany, and, second, its effect on the Allies. He showed that while neutral, the U. S. A. supplied Germany with raw materials through Denmark, Holland and other neutral countries and that she loaned Germany money. If the U. S. A. entered the war the loans would be stopped, the export of raw materials cut off and the immense value of the interned German shipping be confiscated.

Then taking up the effect upon the Allies, Mr. Arnold showed that at present the U. S. A. is supplying to the Allies but a small proportion of the munitions which she is capable of producing, that if she entered the war she could supply a greater quantity of superior munitions at a reduced price. He also pointed out that the immense wealth of this country would be at the disposal of the Allies and that her fleet would be available.

Mr. Middlemiss spoke at length on the great financial aid which the U. S. A. rendered the Allies, pointing to the \$500,000,000 loan floated in this country by the Entente. He claimed that should the U. S. A. join the Allies every penny would be needed at home to produce an army and supply it with munitions.

He also pointed to the great aid given by the U. S. A. as a neutral nation in looking after the interests of the Allies in belligerent countries, and relieving the suffering in Belgium. Should she join the Entente she would no longer be able to help them in this way.

Mr. Matthews for the affirmative anticipated the argument of the negative that the Germans in America would give trouble should the U. S. A. enter the war. He showed that they had left Germany because they did not like the Governmental system there and would

fight for the U. S. A. and not against it in case of war.

He showed that the U. S. A. would soon produce a great army by referring to what Canada had done in this line under similar circumstances. He also spoke of the great moral effect upon countries, now neutral, of the U. S. A. entering the war on the side of the Allies.

Mr. Doherty, the seconder for the negative, dealt with the immense amount of munitions, food and other materials which the U. S. A. furnishes the Allies. Should she enter the war these exports would be immediately cut off to supply the needs of her own army.

He also referred to the fact that the U. S. A. would have all she could handle to quell the civil strife which her foreign born population would stir up should she join the Allies, to say nothing of giving aid to the latter.

Mr. Arnold's rebuttal was very good. He analyzed the weakness of his opponents' arguments and spoke with a manner that carried conviction. The hesitancy which was evident in his first speech was absent and he left his audience with the feeling that he was right in his views.

The arguments of the Sophomores were characterized by the logical sequence in which they were taken up and the manner in which they were backed up by facts and figures.

The Freshmen easily excelled their opponents in delivery, but showed their inexperience by backing their arguments with questionable authorities and by not challenging some of the more radical figures of their opponents, some of which seemed rather exaggerated but which stood, as they were not challenged.

The decision of the judges, Prof. Snell, Dr. Lynde and Prof. Barton, gave victory to the Sophomores with 72 points as against 68 for the Freshmen.



### THE RED CROSS CONCERT.

"Union is strength" and by strength we did conquer, as was proven to a large audience in the Assembly Hall, on March 4th, when the three schools, Teachers, Science and Agriculture, gave a display of their united talent. Let us count the Red Cross Concert as one of the most interesting events which have been ours to enjoy in "The Social Life of Ye Mac, '16."

The programme was opened by a piano duet which was ably rendered by two of our most competent and leading pianists of the year—Misses Carpenter and Olmstead.

The next item, "Choruses from Mikado," was indeed a credit to "The School for Teachers." These choruses were composed of 20 girls effectively dressed to represent Japanese ladies.

Miss Montle gave us one of her comical dialect recitations entitled "Miss Spicer Tries the Toboggan," which kept her audience quite hilarious with laughter. Her encore "Love's Lullabye" (Musical Monologue) was quite the reverse of the first, but none the less effective. The personality of the speaker seemed to have entered into the work.

This was followed by a 'cello solo. For this and many others we are deeply indebted to Mr. Schafheitlin. It is only necessary to name the 'cellist, in order that all may know the quality of the music.

The School for Teachers came again, this time a credit to Miss Richmond, who through her effective drilling with such capable pupils, added so valuable an item, "The Gavotte." This was given by four couples in "Olde Time Dress."

The Popular Advertisement Tableaux were certainly one of the main features of the evening. The Science cleverly represented well-known figures, and Mr.

Lyster announced each with appropriate remarks. The final group tableau was one of the prettiest things presented.

Southern Songs were given by "Darkee Mammies." It was hard to recognize them as members of "The School for Teachers," but it was very well executed and appreciated by all.

The popular Short Course added to the programme a graceful waltz and fox trot by the Misses Paisley.

Then last, and although we did wait a short while, we were only impatient because we suspected "The Feature of the Evening" was yet in store for us, for was this not the "Aggies' " item? The curtains were drawn, the lights had been turned off from the back; we could imagine the scene portrayed as "Somewhere in France or Flanders." In the background stood a tent. All was silent, save for the slow and even tread of the sentry who kept watch. Beside the camp fire a group of khaki-clad soldiers were intent on playing cards, while others, perhaps the more tardy ones—*not so*, the careful ones, whose motto was "First we work and then we play," were cleaning their guns. Hark! "Who goes there?" The sentry had challenged. Search proved to them a most welcome friend—the mail had come in! No one seemed to have been forgotten, many had been remembered by their Macdonald brothers (? ?) and the last issue of the Macdonald MAGAZINE gave those boys what was next to a real visit to their Alma Mater.

The letters had slipped from their fingers, someone was singing "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground," he did not sing alone. In the dim quiet of the camp-fire the men joined in that favourite song, dear to us all in this war-time; it was brought nearer home to us by Macdonald verses with the chorus ending: "Thinking to-night,

thinking to-night, thinking of Macdonald days."

Then suddenly the men rose to "attention" and the audience sang the National Anthem. We were all much indebted to Mr. Stanton for his help with the music, and to all others who aided in making the concert the success it undoubtedly was.

L. Y., T., '16.

#### JUNIOR SLEIGH DRIVE.

Monday, St. Valentine's day, will linger long in the memories of year Seventeen as one of the bright spots in our sojourn at Macdonald. Men, unlike Domestic Science Students, are not masters of the cuisine, and with our sleigh drive ahead of us there was much speculation regarding menus, sleighs and the Hudson Bay House. Needless to say, we learned much about these details and the carrying on of such an affair. However, even we mere men shaped our course in due time, and selecting "B" Section as our guests we got down to brass tacks, and with numerous committees empanelled we soon had our plans formulated.

Thermometer-above-zero permitting we were to have set out from the girls' residence at four thirty, enjoy an hour's drive, ending at the Hudson Bay House to refresh the inner man—and girl, and a return drive at eight o'clock to the girls' buildings.

Monday came at last, as Mondays will, and everything pointed to a grand outing, except the thermometer, which betrayed us. Our drive was curtailed by a higher power than ours, to the extent that we were only permitted to drive through the village to Mrs. Wright's. We did, but we never dreamed that Ste. Annes was so full of side and back streets until our driver took us through them. We left the campus

almost on time with Miss Reid and Miss MacNaughton and picked up Dr. and Mrs. Snell on our way to the village. From the Grand Trunk Station we set our course for the Hudson Bay House, but not knowing Ste. Annes as our driver did I won't attempt to describe the route we followed, other than to say it took us half an hour to reach our destination.

Up to this time we had looked forward to an interval of puss in the corner and other "technical" games to fill in the time before supper, but through the sympathetic kindness of our chaperons we enjoyed an hour and a half of the grandest dancing. While we danced Tom Hetherington essayed an attempt to beat Dr. Snell at cards. After cards and dancing our attention was called to the supper, which the boys attacked in an effort to show our guests our ideas on nutrition.

The supper ended, as suppers do, and right here let us say that we appreciate our choice of sections, for we made no mistake in choosing "B" Section as an aggregation of jolly girls. It was with a contented but sorry feeling that we at last arose from the table and started our return drive to the college. This drive, though not prolonged like unto the other, was mighty enjoyable to the boys and we hope the girls derived as much fun from the outing as we did. To quote one of our class the drive can be summarized thus: dandy girls, dandy chaperons, dance, drive, eats,—oh joy!

C. G. H.

#### SECTION A'S SKATING PARTY.

"A hub-bub here and a hub-bub there, Here a hub and there a hub and everywhere a hub-bub." Hearing these sounds issuing from the reception room on Saturday evening, February the

twelfth, we knew that Section "A's" skating party had begun.

As the Juniors and Sophomores entered the room they were presented with programmes on which their hearts were stamped, waiting patiently to be captured by the first lassie who had courage to approach them on this leap-year night. Having each captured her prey the couples soon began to wend their way to the rink.

Here not only the boys but even the girls were surprised to find that our famous whistler was able to stop talking long enough to blow the whistle every ten minutes. This was the time allotted for each "band." Some of us, especially the girls, found the "bands" all too (Alta) short.

Still, when nine o'clock drew near every one was glad to return to the brightly decorated room anticipating something good to eat. There was a general rush for the open fire-place as there were few not suffering from the

cold. For a short while very little was heard from either girls or boys. Everyone was too busy eating.

Here and there the clean-up committee could be heard above the silence making arrangements to hire help (?) but this was soon settled! Girls are the best dish washers any way.

We then drew near to watch the old-time game "Ghost," in which Mr. Skinner used his muscle to great advantage, while Mr. Hodgins thought he got more than his share of the whacks and was quite willing to give Sam some.

As the hour was now late, the girls did their best to give their Section yell, while the boys not only gave their Class yells but also sang for us.

I'm sure the girls of Section "A" will long remember the good time they had, and we wish to thank Mrs. Crowell, our president, and the various committees for helping to make the evening a success.

A.C.H.G.F.G.



Macdonald College Prepared.



## Exchanges.

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We are glad of the opportunity of adding to our list of exchanges *The Maritime Students' Agriculturist*, published by the students of the N.S.A.C., Truro, N.S. This magazine is a very neat publication, lacking perhaps in illustrations. It is particularly interesting to us by reason of the large number of students who come to Macdonald from Truro for their Junior and Senior years.

*Pro Belgica* is a new paper published weekly in Montreal, for the purpose of keeping the public informed of the progress of relief work for the victims of the war in Belgium. It has the French and English versions in parallel columns, and is extremely interesting reading at this time.

The lent number of *The Mitre*, published by the University of Bishop's College, contains a very interesting article on "The Spectator"—a paper published by Addison, Steele, and other prominent writers, from March 1, 1711 until December 6, 1712. All readers of the *Spectator* will relish this article.

The *M.A.C. Gazette*, published by the students of the Manitoba Agric. College, in its Old Boys' Number makes good use of its graduates. It is significant that so many of the articles in this number are written by past students of the College. It shows that they still take a very active interest in the magazine produced by their Alma Mater. They have succeeded in turning out a very creditable number.

A good variety of reading matter is offered in *Acta Victoriana*. Personally I found "Count Lyof Tolstoi" and "In the Interest of Science," in the February

number, and "As a Nation Thinks" and "The Newfoundland Seal-fisheries," in the March issue, very interesting reading. Both the lighter type of stories and the more solid biography find a place in this magazine.

The *O.A.C. Review* for March has at least two good articles: "Commercializing Maple Syrup Making" and "Roses for the Farm Garden." I am sorry not to have had time to read any more of the magazine than these two articles, but I read what struck me as being very timely information.

A rather unique magazine has come to us from Alberta. It is called the *A.S.A. Magazine*, and is published by the combined efforts of the Alberta Schools of Agriculture at Vermillion, Olds and Claresholm. Alberta is a coming province agriculturally, and by the get-up of this magazine we should think that her farmers' sons and daughters are being prepared to show some of the older parts of Canada how to farm.

We mustn't forget the *High School of Quebec Magazine*. This is a neat little magazine. Keep it up, High; you're preparing men to edit college magazines.

We wish also to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: *The Cornell Countryman*, *The Alumnus of the Iowa State College*, *The Connecticut Campus*, *The University Monthly* (U. of N.B.), *The King's College Record*, *Our Friend France*, by Whitney Warren, *Conservation*, *The Conservation of Life*, *The Agricultural Gazette*, *The Labour Gazette*, and numerous other bulletins and pamphlets.

## *Macdonald in Khaki.*

The following extracts have been taken from letters received from old Macdonald men, now serving their King and Country in Europe and in other parts of the globe. Items which would not be of interest to the general run of our readers have been left out and, as far as possible, only those items which deal with the everyday life and conditions of *our boys* have been put in.

○ ○ ○

Private A. R. Milne, No. A 10955, P.P.C.L.I., late of class '17, writes as follows to Dr. Harrison:—

Somewhere in Belgium.

DEAR DR. HARRISON:—

The world seems bright to-day, and indeed why should it not? For are we not in the best tent camp we have yet been in in France, and have we not just come back for a four-day term in reserves, after having been four days in the trenches with only trifling casualties? Also this morning we had a bath (*shower* bath with hot water, if you please), and so here we are—at peace with the world and every one in it, except the Huns and their allies, and we don't keep them in mind any more than we have to. And last, but most of all, did not quite a few of the fellows get their copy of the second issue of the "MAG." last night! We just fell upon them and devoured greedily the choice bits (the pictures and outstanding little bits about those we know) and, having somewhat satisfied our eager curiosity, returned later to peruse it more thoroughly. I think the number one of the best college magazines I

have seen, and it is good to see all the pictures of college doings and read about them. We all enjoy your weekly letters very much indeed, and were it not for these and the MAGAZINE we would almost lose touch with the college, as I must say when it comes to letter-writing the fellows are almost all minus quantities. I have often intended writing to them and telling them in Army language just what we think of them, but I have so far desisted as I am afraid, if I did not get an immediate reply, it would have an opposite effect and estrange us for life.

I saw the fact emphasized in the MAGAZINE that we liked to hear from the fellows of Mac. This is most emphatically the case, but it occurs so seldom that it is remembered as an event. I wish you could give them a jolt.

A. R. M.

○ ○ ○

Somewhere in Belgium.  
Feb. 1st, 1916.

DEAR DR. HARRISON:—

I am very sorry that I have not written you before this, but when I had made up my mind to write and let you know how I am getting along, something would come up and I would have to put it off. But now I must thank you and the other members of the staff and students in residence for the very nice box they sent over. It arrived in good condition, and I assure you the contents did not remain long untouched and were greatly enjoyed by myself and a few fellows who were fortunate enough to get in on the feed, as we would say at college.

I have also received both copies of the MAGAZINE and greatly enjoyed reading it. The pictures and articles were all very good. The MAGAZINE Board certainly deserve credit for the excellent way the MAGAZINE was got up. Viane, as I suppose you know, was transferred to the British armoured cars while we were in England. He was out in Belgium for a while, but is now in Russia, as the whole squadron was shipped up there. I have not heard from him since he left Belgium, so cannot tell you how he is getting along. I was very fortunate to meet all the other fellows who joined the McGill Company. They passed through the place where our regiment was billeted. We were in reserve then. I went over to see them as they billeted about three miles from where we were. They have since moved and are in the trenches again. I heard from Arthur Milne last night, and they expect to do their regular turns in the trenches now.

We have been over here for almost five months now, and have been doing our regular tour in the trenches, which consists of six days in the trenches and then six days reserve behind the line. When we came here first the trenches were in pretty bad condition, but we were quite busy for a while and got them in fine condition. Then the heavy rains came and all trenches fell in. The weather now has greatly improved although cold, and we are getting them back into what they used to be like. For a while most of the trenches could only be reached by overland route at night, as all the communication trenches had slid in. Some trenches were detached from the rest and just like holes in the ground with water up to your knees. Most of them are in much better condition and are joined up again with the rest. We are well broken in now after

being under some fairly heavy fire. Some of our trenches are only 60 yards apart, others range up to 200 yards. In the front trenches we get bombs, rifle grenades, and the famous "whizz-bangs." Mines are not strangers, several of our trenches have been blown up, when not much harm except to the trench was done. Life here now is just one routine of watching, building up parapets and paradoss and dug-outs. One does not get much chance to fire at the enemy; at night their patrols and wiring parties are out, but are generally dealt with by the machine guns. Lately we have been on the alert for gas. They were gassed on both sides of us. We just got a whiff of it.

At present I am with the signallers. Am now in the trenches in the front line about 60 yards away from Fritz. It is fairly quiet now, just the usual rifle fire, a few bombs now and again, but wide of their mark. The line is quiet, so take the opportunity to write a few letters.

Well, I must close now. Hoping you are well and everything is fine at the College.

I remain, yours sincerely,

J. G. RICHARDSON.

o o o

Belgium, March 10th, 1916.

Dr. Harrison, Principal, Macdonald College.

Dear Sir:—

You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me. With the invaluable help of the letter you sent me some time in November, 1915, I succeeded in effecting a transfer about Christmas time, and now I am with No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Canadian Division, B.E.F. I would have transferred to



the artillery, but the man Col. McRae was arranging my transfer with left, and went to England to take out a commission. About the time I learned of this disappointment, our O.C. received a request from the A.D.M.S., 2nd Canadian Division, for two men to be sent at once. I was sent for and told I could be one of them and to hold myself in readiness to move at once. I would have preferred to have gotten into the artillery, but as this is the work I am best fitted to do, on account of my training, it is as well, perhaps, that I was sent here.

At present No. 6 Field Ambulance is in charge of a hospital about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the firing line. The convent our hospital is in is behind a hill, which affords us considerable protection from shells; otherwise it is doubtful if you would find us so near the lines. The serious cases are despatched at once to the Casualty Clearing Station and thence to the base hospitals; the cases of minor wounds and shock are kept here until recovered. We now have about 175 patients. There are always bullets and shells knocking about to add to the interest. You see any amount of aeroplane fights here. The German planes are quite active around here, and frequently drop bombs for their own amusement. One dropped in the field next to our convent, and another at the end of our football field. Our own airmen soon drive them off. I saw a good many of the Macdonald P.P.C.L.I. a short time ago. The whole battalion was here at the hospital being inoculated with typhoid. McCormick, Bailey, the two Milne brothers, Fred and Dick Hyslop, Brunt, Macfarlane were all down. I failed to see Bradford, Jones, Ford and Raymond. Jones is in the snipers, I understand. The bunch are looking fine and seem to be in the

best of spirits. McCormick (Jack) was just back from leave, while Fred Hyslop was away that same night on his leave. Those who have had their leave are lucky, for it has been stopped now for the last two weeks, and some despair of its starting again. Oh, yes, I forgot to mention I had seen Spendlove. He still does a lot of sketching in his spare time. He seems to have a mania for it—drawing anything of interest in sight.

I have received two copies of the MACDONALD MAGAZINE, and I must say I appreciated them very much. It is awfully decent of the MAGAZINE Board to send them for I like to know about all that is going on at Mac.

You will kindly pardon the fact I have written to you in pencil. I am using an empty packing box for a table, and I am writing in a bivouac I built for myself. McClintock and Dreher are not far from here. I haven't seen them yet.

Yours sincerely,

OLIVER S. CRAIK.

o o o

A rather interesting letter was received from Private Cecil Bradford, A 10942, P.P.C.L.I., when he was on his first leave of absence. He relates the episode of the holiday.

"We made the trip to Folkestone in an hour and then London—pay, a clean up. After leaving the pay office, we headed for a hotel and had a decent meal, and then a bed with sheets on it. Once asleep, a 'Jack Johnson' would not waken me. Brunt, who was with me, forgot to take his key and could not get into the room on his return, as he could not waken me. \* \* \*

"One day Spendlove got a piece of shrapnel through his goatskin coat, but, luckily, the coat was not on him, but

was lying on a nearby bank. He is still a vegetarian and refuses to eat any meat, consequently has to subsist on bread, jam and cheese."

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McClintock writes a very interesting letter describing the agricultural possibilities and characteristics of the country. His description of the live stock shows that "Mac" has been well trained in the judging arena and can give good reasons for his placing. The following is a short extract from one of his letters.

"The live stock, especially the cattle, swine and horses, are remarkably uniform in type. The cows favour the dairy type. Many of the cows show remarkable quality in the feel of the hide. \$125.00 seems to be a fair price for a normally good cow."

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Harry I. Evans, writing Dr. Harrison from Boulogne, gives a very interesting account of the life in the McGill Hospital. Space, however, forbids the letter being published. He expresses his sorrow for the news that a "Moustache Epidemic" has broken out at the college." From experience he evidently finds a third eyebrow a nuisance for those in the habit of smoking the "butts" by means of a pin. He describes his own as "one of the fair, gentle kind." By "fair" he refers to the colour, and gentle re growth. He expresses his appreciation for the MAGAZINES and box, and emphasizes the pleasure they get out of reading about the college and the "doings" there.

A letter was received from far-off New Zealand from C. M. Spencer, of class '11, and is as follows:—

Henderson, N.Z., Feb. 19, 1916.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—

I have been receiving the Old College MAGAZINE out in this distant sector of the globe and have found it most interesting.

I often wish that I could drop in to have a stroll round old scenes, even if but few of the old faces could be found, but unfortunately the distance makes dropping in casually rather impossible.

I have been particularly interested in noting the number of M.A.C. lads that are now serving the Empire, and now I too have been drawn into the stream of armed men that are going to uphold right. Shortly I shall be in the camps of reinforcement for the New Zealand forces.

All best wishes to the Alma Mater.

Yours sincerely,

C. M. SPENCER.

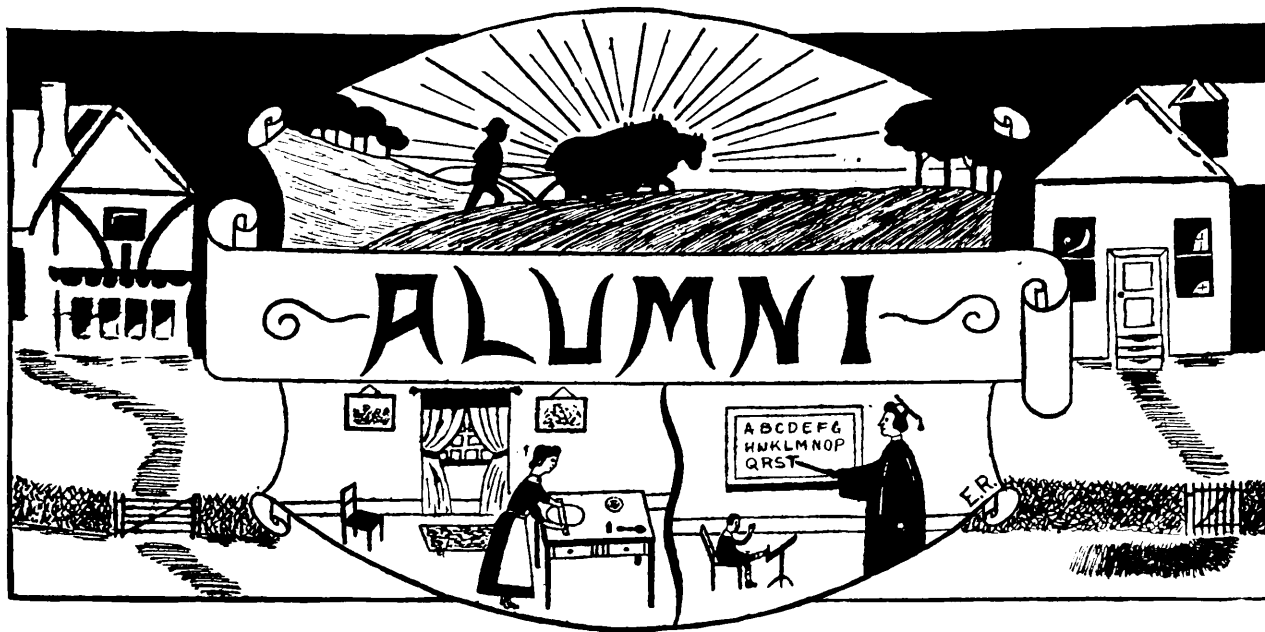
○ ○ ○

A card arrived from the War Prisoners' Camp at Lunburg, Germany, from an old '17 man who is a prisoner there. Signoret was in the French army when made prisoner.

"Many thanks, dear friends, for the Christmas present and wishes, which I received a week ago. I often remember the beautiful days at Macdonald and hope to see them soon again."

(Signed) N. C. SIGNORET, '17.





#### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Milton P. Sharman and Charles R. Martin, roommates at Macdonald, are both busily engaged running farms of their own. Class '16 will always remember Martin for the showing he made on Sports Day in our Freshman year.

Huntley Gordon has been in charge of timber limits ever since he left College. The last time we heard directly of him, he was, in company with Bill Newton, '14, having dinner with Prof. Klinck, at Vancouver.

John R. Gaetz has enlisted in the 89th Battalion at Red Deer, Alta., and says he enjoys the life although they did find it cold when the thermometer went below 45°.

Oliver L. Jacks (O. L.) was lost to us for a long time. Until word came that he was doing duty somewhere in France no one knew what had happened. Can you feed goats yet, O. L.?

When last heard of, "Bill" Bookey, '13, had left his home in Victoria, B.C., for Ottawa.

D. D. McDiarmid has not been heard from for a long time. He cannot have forgotten all about the old "Soccer Days," the trip to Kingston, and the — feeds. We wish we could hear from him.

H. S. Cowper has also joined the colours. No news of him has reached us, but by this time he must be doing his bit in France or Flanders.

The last report of O. L. Lemoine has it that he is running a grocery or fruit store in Richmond, Que. He is each year becoming a better illustration of how the many-sidedness of life of by-gone days can be renewed. We join in wishing him well.

H. D. Hammond, '15, has been farming at Metchosin, B.C. He left with the 47th Batt. last fall, holding the rank of Captain.

G. A. Wallace, '17, is taking his Second Year in Science at McGill. His old chums were glad to meet him at the manoeuvres out here on Feb. 20, he being with the McGill C.O.T.C.



The call of the Empire and King has been heard and responded to by two more members of Class '18. Frank B. Chauvin is now at Kingston, taking the Sergeant's Course in the School of Artillery, while John J. Dodd is a signaller in the 6th University Co., Montreal.

F. J. Longworth, '17, called at the College on March 12. He now holds the rank of Senior Lieutenant in the Ives Point Battery, Halifax.

Willis H. Hewson and Carrol R. Bennet, of Class '18, have heard the "Back to the Land" cry. They are both farming at their own homes.

Ernest G. Middlemiss, '19, has returned to his home at Sawyerville, Que., to take hold of the farm work. We were sorry to lose him, but feel sure that the earnestness of purpose and capabilities displayed in his college work will bring success to his efforts on the farm.

Two old '17 men, "Sandy" Hand and D. O. Taylor, were back to the College for the masquerade. Both are testing out in practice the theories learned at College.

W. J. McLeod, '17, is dairy farming in Kings Co., N.B.

P. D. McLagan, '13, has been living at Abbotsford, B.C., until recently, when he joined the 103rd Batt. stationed at Victoria.

We have much pleasure in announcing the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Westgate of East Angus, Que. Westgate will be remembered by his College friends as President of Class '14.

#### SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Miss Jean Guillet is making a wonderful success with her teaching in Kensington Avenue School, Notre Dame de Grace.

Miss Isobel Herdman is teaching at Athelstan, Quebec.

Miss Edith Scott, after two years of Macdonald College life, has taken a school in Cote des Neiges.

Miss Jean Ferguson presides over a class in Riverside.

Miss Aleta Donevan, true to her native province, is teaching in L'Orignal, Ont.

Miss Amelia Robinson has a school in Frelighsburg, Quebec.

Miss Hilda Wright makes up in wisdom what she lacks in stature, as her pupils in Strathearn School show by their remarkable ability.

Miss Gertrude Walker has a school in St. Laurent.

Miss Theo Latimer is carrying out the aim of her life's work in Bancroft School.

Miss Edith Tipping is teaching in Clarenceville, Quebec.

Miss Lizzie Crutchfield has a rural school near Huntingdon.

Miss Blanche Barr, Elem., '15, has a school in Hemmingford.

Miss Alice McKenny is teaching at Knowlton Academy.

Miss Hazel Cairns, Elem., '15, is putting into practice at Lachute what she learnt at Macdonald.

Miss Celia Lindsay, Elem., '15, is imparting her knowledge to the little ones in her school at Chateaugay Basin.

#### SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Miss Helen McIntosh, of Science, '15, has taken her sister's position, teaching school in Montreal. Miss McIntosh had taken the teacher's course previous to her science course.

Miss Vera McCreary, one of last Winter's short course, has been accepted in Roosevelt Hospital in New York. Since Miss McCreary has entered the hospital she has been unfortunate enough to contract diphtheria.

Miss Jean Hodge, Science, '15, has been visiting Miss L. Johnson in Ottawa.

Miss Lilian de Villiers, of Class '14, has been teaching Household Science in

Bethlehem, Orange River Colony, South Africa. Bethlehem was the town where the rebellion broke out, and we expect Miss de Villiers must have some interesting things to tell. We wish her all success in her work.

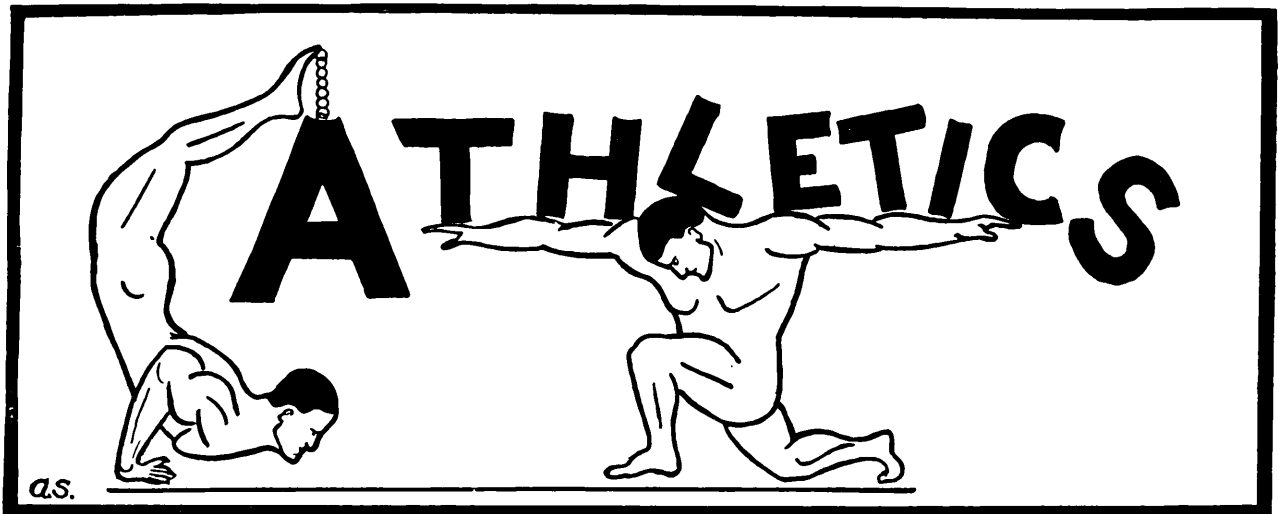
Miss Nora Sherwood and Miss Marjorie Cooke have been taking a special course in nursing at St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, so as to fit themselves for work in connection with the war.

Miss Marjorie Collins, of the Home-maker Class of '13, has written from London. She is another of our graduates who is anxious to put her knowledge into practise in some of the hospitals.

Miss Florence Percival, another graduate of Class '14, was married in February to Lieut. Masson, of the 139th Battalion, which goes overseas in the spring or early summer. Mrs. Masson hopes to go overseas, too, and help in some of the military hospitals as dietitian. We wish her all success.



What's the matter with Pontiac?



## BASKETBALL.



THE termination of the Y.M. C.A. Provincial Basketball League brings to a close a season, the result of which we may all be proud. Although the number of games won by either team was not large, yet most of those in which defeat was met were by small margins. The games, especially on the home floor, were keenly contested and a strong feeling of determination to win was evinced by the players. At the beginning of the year the number of aspirants was large, thus affording the management plenty of choice, especially in the case of the second team, which in turn kept the first team working. The presence of Sutherland on the first team defence brought about a marked improvement and steadiness. The strong defence, coupled with Dunsmore's fast work in centre, brought the team up to playing an excellent field game; their chief fault at times seemed to be in not making every shot count. On January 29th both teams scored a victory over Westmount in the return game on the home floor. The score of the two games was as follows:—

|              | Macdonald | Westmount |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1st team.... | 35        | 19        |
| 2nd team...  | 24        | 19        |

The college teams lined up as follows:

| 1st team        |      | 2nd team |
|-----------------|------|----------|
| Skinner (Capt.) | R.F. | Tilden   |
| Pesner          | L.F. | Patenall |
| Dunsmore        | Cen. | Hodge    |
| Roy             | R.G. | Holmes   |
| Sutherland      | L.G. | Biggar   |

The next game was played in the city on February 5th against McGill, when the first team lost by a score of 35-15. The second team game was very close, our team leading throughout the game, but failed to score in the last few minutes of play, when McGill had got the lead by one basket. Final score: M.A.C., 21; McGill, 23. Railroad came out to play their return game on February 12th, and split even with the college in honours. The second team lost by playing their men too much, while the first team played a far superior game than their opponents in field work and shooting.

Results of both games were:—

|              | Macdonald | Railroad |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1st team.... | 30        | 15       |
| 2nd team...  | 19        | 30       |

Line up:—

| 1st team        |      | 2nd team |
|-----------------|------|----------|
| Skinner (Capt.) | R.F. | Tilden   |
| Fraser          | L.F. | Miller   |
| Dunsmore        | Cen. | Hodge    |
| Roy             | R.G. | Holmes   |
| Sutherland      | L.G. | Biggar   |



The two teams left for the city on February 22nd with determination to beat one of their hardest opponents, the Central Y.M.C.A. Both games were keenly contested. At the end of the first half the score was in favour of Macdonald in the case of both teams. For some unknown reason they failed to keep up their good work in the second half, when Central tightened up, setting a fast pace which our teams were unable to follow. In the latter part of the

| 1st team        |      | 2nd team                 |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|
| Skinner (Capt.) | R.F. | Tilden                   |
| Fraser          | L.F. | { Schafheitlin,<br>Jones |
| Dunsmore        | Cen. | Hatch                    |
| Roy             | R.G. | Hodge                    |
| Sutherland      | L.G. | Holmes                   |

The last game of the series was the return game here with North Branch on February 26th. The games were the closest of the season, resulting in a



COLLEGE BASKETBALL TEAM.

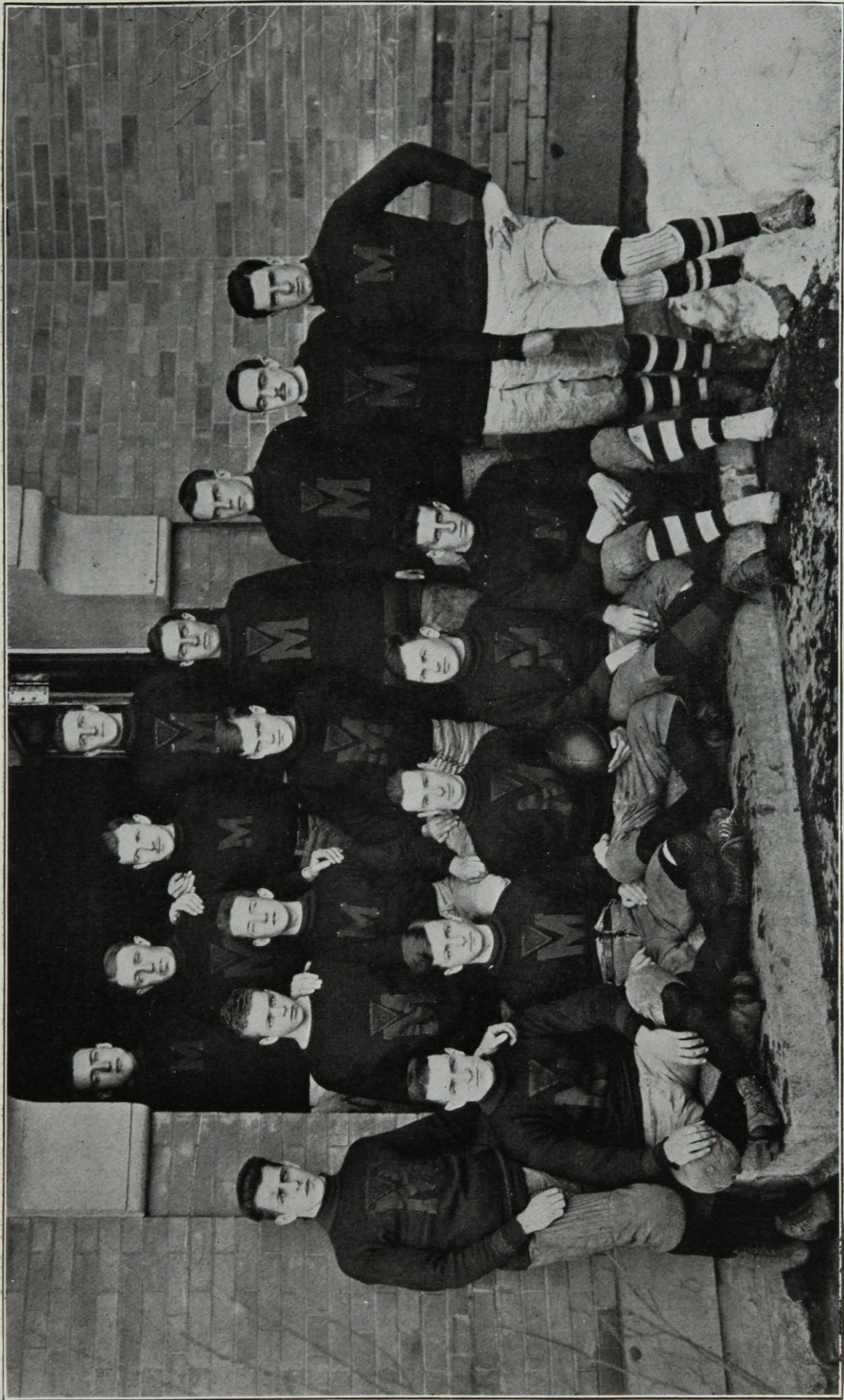
second half Jones replaced Schafheitlin on the second team.

Line up and score was as follows:—

|              | Macdonald | Central |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1st team.... | 16        | 23      |
| 2nd team...  | 12        | 35      |

tie with both teams at full time. The tie was played off in ten minutes' overtime, a slow death for the North Branch Junior Team. The forwards of our Junior Team kept the score in the lead, while the defence men held down our opponents. The intermediates were not so successful in their overtime play, as





COLLEGE RUGBY, 1915.



they failed to keep up their fast game and lost by a small margin. Both of our teams are to be congratulated on their perseverance and good sportsmanship, there being a steady improvement in their play from the first. We wish them every success in coming years.

Line up and score for the North Branch game was as follows —

| Macdonald North Branch |      |              |
|------------------------|------|--------------|
| 1st team..             | 32   | 42           |
| 2nd team...            | 30   | 26           |
| 1st team               |      | 2nd team     |
| Skinner (Capt.)        | R.F. | Tilden       |
| Fraser                 | L.F. | Schafheitlin |
| Dunsmore               | Cen. | Hatch        |
| Roy                    | R.G. | Hodge        |
| Sutherland             | L.G. | Holmes       |

The following men have played 75 per cent. of the first team games and are entitled to a first grade block M.:—

Skinner (Capt.), Fraser, Roy, Sutherland, Dunsmore and Pesner.

The men entitled to a plain M for playing on second team are:—

Miller, Tilden, Hodge, Holmes, Biggar and Hatch.

E. C. H., '17.

OTTAWA VS. MACDONALD SERIES.

Early in March a very interesting exchange of games was made with Ottawa Y.M.C.A. Senior Basketball Team.

On Tuesday evening, March 7th, the first game of the series was played on the Macdonald floor. This proved to be one of the fastest and most interesting games witnessed this year on our floor. In the first few minutes of the game, before Ottawa got into their stride, the College went ahead, and at one time the score stood 6-10 in our

favour. However, Arkens of Ottawa scored a number of nice field goals, which left the score at half time 16-12, in favour of Ottawa.

In the next half Ottawa put on a little speed and scored eleven baskets in quick time, before our men steadied down and held them. The full time score ended 38-21 in favour of Ottawa.

On March 11th the College team journeyed to Ottawa. This game, the proceeds from which went to the Patriotic Fund, was very well advertised by posters and newspaper space, with the result that there was a good crowd out to see the game. Among the number present were a lot of former Macdonald girls, who gave the team a good reception on their coming on the floor.

This game in Ottawa was very fast at times. In the first half the Ottawas, with their “end to end, dribble and shoot,” ran away from the College, and the half time score looked bad, 22-4 for Ottawa.

In the second half the Ottawas reluctantly agreed to play without the dribble and to play Montreal rules. The College team then went to it and this half was well worth seeing. Aside from a few pauses for minor accidents, there was no let up and the play was extremely fast. Vogan for Ottawa, and Dunsmore for the College were the stars in this half. A number of fouls were made by Ottawa, and Skinner converted these into points, making six full shots in all. This half ended 20-16 in our favour, but the lead in the first half gave Ottawa the decision by 38-24.

While in Ottawa the College team were the guests of the Ottawa Club, who entertained us in the kindest possible manner. In the afternoon “the un-engaged” members of the team visited one of the theatres, and after the game *all* the team were the guests at a dinner



where songs and speeches were the order. It was made clear in the course of the speeches that it would be a good idea to make this trip an annual affair, as it would give the team something to work for, as well as acting as an advertisement for the College.

## HOCKEY.

### MACDONALD VS. VICTORIAS (JUNIORS)

On January 26th, a friendly competition in hockey took place between the Junior Victorias and Macdonald, at the Arena, Montreal. The Victorias were



COLLEGE HOCKEY TEAM

The teams lined up as follows for the two games:—

Left forward.....S. Skinner.  
 Right Forward.... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{Pesner} \\ \dagger \text{Fraser} \end{array} \right.$   
 Centre.....Dunsmore  
 Left Guard.....Ray  
 Right Guard.....Sutherland  
 Referee.....Hyndman

\*Played at college.

†Played at Ottawa.

J. G. C. F., '16.

the fastest team that our men had to play against all season, and it was on this occasion that our men showed up in their best form. Laurie, especially, is to be commended for his playing. Although it was rather unfortunate that we had to suffer defeat, yet the result, 5-2 for Victorias, fulfilled all our expectations and hopes.

### MACDONALD VS. WINONAS.

A return match with the Winonas was played in Montreal, at the Mount Royal Rink, on February 3rd. Here



again our team encountered disaster, being repulsed with a score of 7-4. The play throughout most of the game was in the hands of the Aggies, but they were not very successful in scoring goals. On the other hand, nearly all the shots our opponents had at the goal went home, as our goal-keeper, contrary to his general habits, was in poor form. Hyndman and Skinner were noticeably on the job that night; in the second half Skinner received a slight injury and had to be replaced by Welsh.

away and scored the only goal Macdonald got during the whole game. The score at the end of the third period was 8-1 for McGill.

□ □ □

The season for hockey has again passed away from us. To say the least, the game afforded many the opportunity of putting in a pleasant hour now and then. Although our captain was up against it for material to draw from, he managed to organize a team. The record



INDOOR BASEBALL TEAM.

#### MACDONALD VS. MCGILL SC., '17.

Saturday afternoon, February 5th, was the occasion of a very interesting competition between the above teams. Although it was very cold and windy, the game drew a large crowd of spectators to the rink, where they were well repaid for their sacrifices. The game was fast and exciting throughout. It did not take long after the whistle blew for the McGill men to show their superiority, and Macdonald was forced to assume the defensive. During the first period Hyndman managed to break

of this team could not be called a brilliant success, in view of the fact that it did not win a single game. However, the efforts of Capt. Hyndman were not entirely wasted, in that the training he gave the men on the ice will fit them for the team next year.

#### INDOOR BASEBALL.

It has been practically impossible for our baseball players to get any outside games during the present term. We were able, however, to arrange a few games with the M.A.A.A. team, but





COLLEGE SOCCER TEAM, 1915.



so far only one of these has been played.

This game was played at the time when a few of our best players were confined with the mumps, but we were fortunate in being able to secure the kind assistance of some of the Faculty to fill their places. The score was 23-4 in our favour, which indicates a rather one-sided game. Our battery did some very good work, and it is to be hoped that in the return game we may be equally successful.

Among the inter-class games, there has been only one played since Christmas. This was between the Sophs and Freshies. The game was very one-sided, the Sophs having it all their own way, running up a score of 26-3. Not until the last inning did the Freshies make a run.

There are still a few more games to be played, and judging from the amount of interest the class teams are putting into their practices, the remaining games should be close and exciting.

victory for the Freshmen with the neat little score of 23-13. It only remains now for the Freshmen to defeat the Sophomores at basketball, in order to claim the championship in that branch of sport. The Freshmen's weak point, however, is baseball, in consideration of which the Sophomores were able to carry off the honours of the Freshmen-Sophomore baseball match, to the tune of 26-3. On February 15th, the Seniors and Juniors competed at baseball, the game terminating with the Seniors in the lead by a score of 18-5.

According to the official schedule the inter-class games should all be over by this time; but due to the fact that postponements were made very freely during the skating season, there are four more games to be played off, so we are unable to announce in this issue the winners of the Robertson Shield. However, to give you some indications of the final result, we can give you the standing of the teams at the present time, which is:—

| R. A. D., '18.   |                 | Won | Lost |
|--|-----------------|-----|------|
| INTER-CLASS GAMES.   |                 |     |      |
| A lively contest took place between the Seniors and Freshmen in basketball on January 27th, resulting in a | Seniors.....    | 4   | 1    |
|  | Freshmen.....   | 2   | 3    |
|  | Juniors.....    | 1   | 2    |
|  | Sophomores..... | 1   | 2    |

*The Ford!*

There was an old man, and he had a wooden leg,  
He hadn't any money—and he wouldn't beg.  
He had a piece of pipe and a twelve-inch board;  
Said to himself, "I'll make a Ford."

A gallon of gas, and a quart of oil,  
A piece of wire to make a coil,  
Four big spools—and an old tin can;  
He hammered it together—and the darn thing ran.

Vox.

## Girls' Athletics.

### BASKETBALL.



WE are nearing the end of perhaps the most successful basketball season the girls of Macdonald have ever had. Our first team is still undefeated, while our second team has only lost one game, the first game of the season. Undoubtedly a very great deal of credit goes to our splendid coach, Miss Wren, who has had unfailing patience and perseverance with us, and has changed some pretty raw material into first-class basketball players. She has also instilled into our minds and hearts a team spirit, which has held us so together that every girl realized that "she" was part of a team, working for the honour of the college, and that upon her rested, not only her own reputation as a basketball player, but the reputation of her college also. The basketball girls, one and all, say:—"Three Cheers for our Coach."

Something should be said of the way in which the girls turned out to practice. Good sportsmanship was shown by all. More than once did they look longingly at the rink, and more than once were invitations to Mrs. Wright's refused, and this always cheerfully and without a grumble. But wasn't it worth it? The championship is ours! And still we are undefeated.

### TEACHERS VS. MACDONALD.

On Saturday, January 22nd, the second league match was played in the boys' gym. This time Teachers were our opponents. Although Teachers had a fast team and good combination, our girls came away with the honours of the

day. First team, while not playing up to their mark, managed to win by one point, the final score being 13-14.

The second team played exceptionally well, showing remarkable team work. They won by the score of 23-9.

Line-up:—

#### 1st Team.

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Forwards. . . . . | { M. Sweeney         |
|                   | { D. Nolan           |
| Centers. . . . .  | { G. Ohmstead        |
|                   | { M. Guthrie (Capt.) |
| Defence. . . . .  | { C. Moore           |
|                   | { G. Donnelly        |

#### 2ND TEAM.

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Forwards. . . . . | { C. Mountain          |
|                   | { S. Macgregor (Capt.) |
| Centers. . . . .  | { M. Dawson            |
|                   | { G. Ross              |
| Defence. . . . .  | { L. Young             |
|                   | { D. Lavers            |

### VICTORIAS VS. MACDONALD.

Saturday, January 29th, our teams met the Victorias in Edward VII Gym. This game was noticeably rough, a very poor style of basketball being played. The first team played up to their standard as far as team combination was concerned, but there was so much rough work that the game was marred considerably. We were very unfortunate in losing Miss Donnelly in this game, who hurt her arm badly in the first two minutes' play. Miss Leet filled her place quite ably. Final score: 22-14.

The second team played their poorest game this day. There was no combination and poor team work, but much credit goes to the forwards, Miss

Macgregor and Miss Mountain, who played good games. Final score: 19-15.

Line-up:—

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1ST TEAM.     |               |
| Forwards..... | { W. Sweeney  |
|               | { D. Nolan    |
| Centers.....  | { M. Guthrie  |
|               | { G. Ohmstead |
| Defence.....  | { C. Moore    |
|               | { P. Leet     |

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2ND TEAM.     |                |
| Forwards..... | { C. Mountain  |
|               | { S. McGregor  |
| Centers.....  | { A. Montague  |
|               | { G. Ross      |
| Defence.....  | { L. Young     |
|               | { G. Shrimpton |

M.A.A.A. VS. MACDONALD.

One of the fastest and best games of basketball ever played in the local gym. was played on March 2nd, after tea. M.A.A.A. was the visiting team, and it is quite unnecessary to say what style of basketball the M.A.A.A. girls play, for they either “are,” or “have been” Physical Ed. players, and right well we know that Physical Eds. are the most difficult of all our teams to overcome.

The game was a fast, snappy game, interesting from the spectators’ as well as the players’ standpoint. Both teams played splendidly, but the Mac. girls showed a great deal more combination and put up a more scientific game than did the M.A.A.A. girls. Their quick and accurate passing was good to see, and undoubtedly won the game for them. Final score: 17-8.

Line up:—

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Forwards..... | { W. Sweeney         |
|               | { D. Nolan           |
| Centers.....  | { G. Ohmstead        |
|               | { M. Guthrie (Capt.) |
| Defence.....  | { C. Moore           |
|               | { P. Leet            |

PHYSICAL EDUCATION VS. MACDONALD COLLEGE.

On February the fifth, Macdonald girls’ basketball team took their last trip to town, but not in vain. This trip gave them the championship.

The game was to have been played in the men’s gymnasium at Macdonald College, but owing to a few cases of mumps, it was impossible to have it there. Arrangements were then made for the teams to meet in Montreal at the Bancroft School gymnasium. The Physical Education team had the advantage over our girls in their choice for they were familiar with this gymnasium, but this did not help them very much, for both our first and second teams carried away the honours of the day.

The first teams were well matched, and showed good playing and a thorough understanding of the game, our girls winning out by the excellent combination they played.

The final score was 15-8, the girls playing the following positions.

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Forwards..... | { M. Sweeney         |
|               | { D. Nolan           |
| Centers.....  | { M. Guthrie (Capt.) |
|               | { G. Ohmstead        |
| Guards.....   | { P. Leet            |
|               | { C. Moore           |

The second team played a very fine game, too, though the score was much closer than that of the first teams. Their final score was 21-19, and the line up as follows:—

|               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Forwards..... | { C. Mountain         |
|               | { S. McGregor (Capt.) |
| Centres.....  | { M. Dawson           |
|               | { G. Ross             |
| Defense.....  | { L. Young            |
|               | { G. Shrimpton        |



**HOCKEY.**

There was not as much interest taken in hockey this year as in former years, owing to basketball and other things taking up a great deal of the girls' time. However, we managed to get together a fairly good line-up. The first game was played on the R. V. C. rink, on Feb. 18th. In spite of the stormy weather the game was well played. The forward line, consisting of Teddy Gardiner, Gertrude Ohmstead and Dorothy Lavers, exceeded the R. V. C. girls in speed and stick handling, but were not as good in passing and shooting. The score was 3-0 in favour of R. V. C.

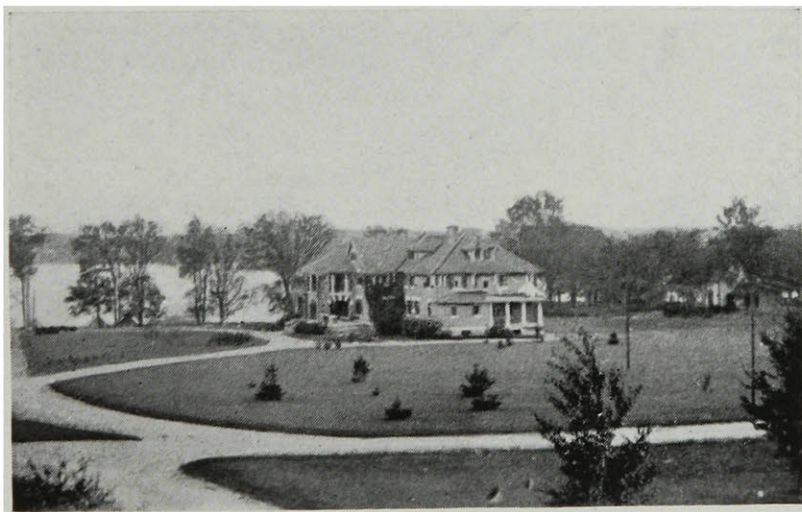
The return game was played on the Macdonald rink on March 2nd. Both teams had had more practice and the

game was much faster than the previous one. We were, however, seriously handicapped by our goal-keeper being laid up, and by having to put in a substitute at the last minute. The combination of Miss Currie, Miss McLaren and Miss Spears, of R. V. C., was excellent. The game ended with R. V. C. leading by the score of 4-0.

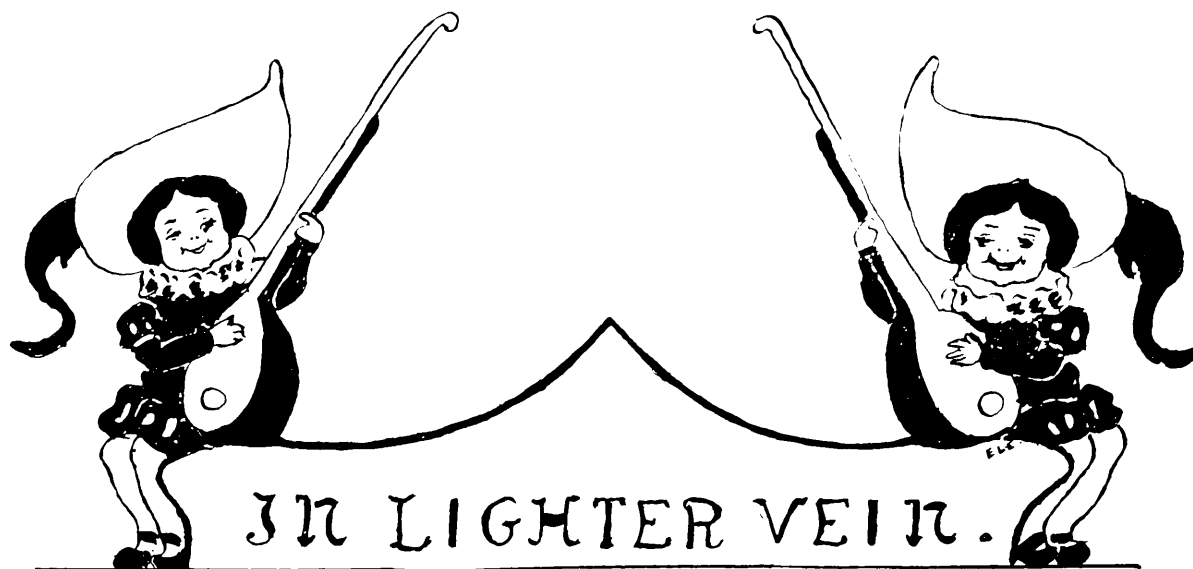
The line up for Mac. was as follows:—

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Goal.....        | Mary McPherson      |
| Point.....       | Laura Kirby         |
| Cover Point..... | Gertrude Ohmstead   |
| Left Wing.....   | Teddy Gardiner      |
| Right Wing.....  | Doris Nolan (Capt.) |
| Centre.....      | Pearle Leet         |

The hockey team wishes to thank Mr. Vanderbeck for his assistance as coach.



The Teachers' Residence.



## ADVICE TO FUSSERS.

- 1.—Walls have no ears, but be careful of the telephone.  
○ ○ ○
- 2.—Don't expect something for nothing. A cat may look at a king, but it takes cash to see queens.  
○ ○ ○
- 3.—Long hair and short tongues are rare companions.  
○ ○ ○
- 4.—Remember that a great many "little peaches" are too green to be wholesome.  
○ ○ ○
- 5.—Take what the gods provide, and if they don't provide, get busy.  
□ □ □
- 6.—The light that lies in women's eyes is no George Washington.  
○ ○ ○
- 7.—Homer liked ox-eyed women, but in these days the ox-eyed women all have peroxide hair.  
○ ○ ○
- 8.—Some fellows who think they have lost their heart have simply lost their nerve.  
○ ○ ○
- 9.—Somehow the girl with freckles on her nose always has sunshine in her heart.
- 10.—If she takes an interest in you to-day, you will pay compound interest to-morrow.  
○ ○ ○
- 11.—Love laughs at locksmiths, but the goldsmith is a serious matter.  
○ ○ ○
- 12.—If you kiss her hand, it's Platonic; if you hold it, you mean business.  
○ ○ ○
- 13.—There's no use in locking your heart, most girls have a skeleton key.  
○ ○ ○
- 14.—You may discover that a bird in the hat is worth twenty dollars and sometimes more.  
○ ○ ○
- 15.—The castle of Romance has no fire escape.  
○ ○ ○
- 16.—Don't hesitate to tell a woman that she is as pretty as a picture. There are all kinds of pictures.  
○ ○ ○

Miss Reid (calling the roll): "E. G. B. Reid."

Bear: "Here, sir!"

Mr. Hammond: "Did you ask a question, Mr. Arnold."

Arnold: "What time is it, sir?"

## OUR DAY SCHOOL,

Teacher: "What does the word 'spire' mean?"

Pupil (eagerly): "Please, when we're hot we spire."

○ ○ ○

Teacher: "What does 'quire' mean?"

Pupil (after much thought): "Please, it's the noise we hear in church."

○ ○ ○

Lesson Plans: "I shall write d.m.s. on the b.b. and then I shall skip around."

Mr. S.—: "I'm sure that will interest the children immensely."

○ ○ ○

Student: "I shall have the children sing it, then beat it."

Mr. S.—: "Oh, out of the door."

○ ○ ○

Miss P.—: "How would you fill out a cheque, Miss C.?"

Miss C.: "Well, write the money in words underneath the words, 'Pay to——', and if you've no sense, put xx over the 100." Some directions, eh?

○ ○ ○

Prof. K.—: "Have you had the Tempest yet?"

Student: "Yes, sir, our last lecture was geometry, by Miss Doane."

○ ○ ○

Instructor (ninth lecture in Forestry): "Let us define Forestry."

Jones: "When are we going to start Forestry, sir?"

○ ○ ○

Miss C.: "Oh, Mr. Barnett! I know where you got that necktie!"

Bill: "Yes? Where?"

Miss C.: "Why, around your neck, of course!"

○ ○ ○

President of House Committee (standing in hall): "Jones, did you hear a noise?"

L. R. Jones: "Yes, sirree, I just dumped two beds!"

## IN THE DINING ROOM.

Junior: "Have some more cake, old man, we've got lots left."

Soph.: "No, thanks; I've had five or six pieces since I finished."

○ ○ ○

Scene: Biology classroom, 3.50 p.m., on the day the Winter Short Course left for home.

Eades: "May I be excused, sir? I want to go to Montreal on the 4.21 train."

Mr. Bryce: "The 4.21 doesn't go to Montreal, it goes to Ottawa."

Eades: "Then, I want to go to Ottawa."

○ ○ ○

Soph.: "I understand the Freshmen are not very good in Chemistry?"

Mr. Hammond: "Why not?"

Soph.: "Because they don't appreciate the Elements."

○ ○ ○

Science Girl (to janitor in Main Bldg.): "Did you see my Woodwork around here?"

○ ○ ○

Mollie: "I saw the cutest, loveliest girl to-day!"

Ashley: "You've been looking in the mirror again!"

○ ○ ○

## NO JOY VISIT.

A Glasgow journalist who was careless of his personal appearance was assigned to write something about a show at a leading Glasgow theatre. He presented his card at the box-office.

The manager came out and looked at the disheveled visitor dubiously.

"Did you come here to write something about the play—to work?" he asked.

"Do you think I'd come to your theatre for amusement?" asked the journalist as he stalked out.—*Saturday Evening Post*.



## HE HAD HIS.

The Juniors were discussing what kind of eats they should have after the sleigh drive, and Jones ventured the remark: "I think we ought to have some olives or other relishes."

Higman (triumphantly): "I'm taking my relish with me."

Juniors: "Oh! Fudge!"  
○ ○ ○

Farmer: "I'll give you five dollars a month and your board!"

Applicant: "Aw, shucks! What do you think I am, a college graduate?"  
○ ○ ○

## INCLUSIVE.

The following announcement concluded an account of a wedding in a small town not far off:—

"The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut glass."

○ ○ ○

## THE ODOR OF SANCTITY.

Mother: "Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday-school."

Johnny (with a far-away look): "Yes, mamma."

Mother: "How does it happen that your hands smell of fish?"

Johnny: "I carried home the Sunday-school magazine, an' the outside page is all about Jonah and the whale."

○ ○ ○

## THE MORNING AFTER THE MASQUERADE.

Janitor: "There's no classes for you fellows this morning, eh?"

Matt: "I think the Freshmen have a class this morning."

Janitor: "Some class!"  
○ ○ ○

Gabe: "Why do they say that the ghost walks on pay day?"

Steve: "Because that's the day our spirits rise."

## ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

Missionary: "Why do you look at me so intently?"

Cannibal: "I am the food inspector."  
—*Buffalo Commercial*.

○ ○ ○

"Pop, what's a monologue?"

"A monologue is a conversation between husband and wife."

"I thought that was a dialogue?"

"No, a dialogue is where two persons are speaking."—*Houston Post*.

○ ○ ○

## GOT JUST WHAT HE WANTED.

"Will you let me off this afternoon, sir?" asked a clerk in a dry-goods store, "my wife wants me to beat some carpets."

"Couldn't possibly do it," said the boss.

The clerk turned joyfully to his work, saying: "Thank you, sir. Thank you a thousand times."—*Ladies Home Journal*.

○ ○ ○

Client: "I want to sue for a divorce and an allowance of fifteen hundred dollars a year."

Lawyer: "What is your husband's income?"

Client: "About that. I wouldn't ask for more than a man makes. I'm not that kind."—*Boston Transcript*.

○ ○ ○

## FIRST INNING BULLETINS.

Teacher (arriving at the boys' gym after the Freshman-Sophomore baseball game had started, to an enthuasiatic Freshie): "How's the game going?"

Freshie: "Fine! Looks as though we were going to win, sure! Score is nine to nothing against us!"

Teacher: "Isn't that a pretty big handicap to overcome?"

Freshie: "Handicap, nothing! Our side hasn't been to bat yet!"

## WHAT'S A LITTLE THING LIKE TIME.

Mr. G.: "—and the trees will have got their growth in about 150 years."

A voice: "What good would that do to any man if he couldn't get anything out of them till then?"

Cairnie: "Have a heart! Think of your grandchildren."

○ ○ ○

She: "George, dear, here's a scientist who says the earth is wobbling on its axis. What do you suppose they can do about it?"

George (absently): "Open up the muffler, throw out the clutch, reverse the lever, shut off the power, lubricate the bearings and tighten the hub cap."

○ ○ ○

## MUCH SIMPLER.

For an hour the teacher had dealt with painful iteration on the part played by proteins, carbohydrates and fats, respectively, in the maintenance of the body. When the lesson was ended she asked: "Can any girl tell me the three foods necessary to keep the body in health?"

At last one of the absorbers of knowledge held up her hand and answered: "Yer breakfast, yer dinner and yer supper."

○ ○ ○

An expert has been tracing the long descent of the Hohenzollerns. It is hardly necessary to point out that they cannot descend any lower.—*London Opinion*.

○ ○ ○

Parke: "Is your house insured against fire?"

Lane: "I don't know. I've just been reading over the insurance policy."—*Life*.

## THE LIMITS OF SUNDAY.

Mamma: "Don't play with that ball in the front garden, dear. It's Sunday. Go play with it in the back garden."

Sonny: "Isn't it Sunday in the back garden too, mamma?"

○ ○ ○

## WOW!

Wilfred (watching Miss O— cut the meat): "My, glory, take care not to cut your hand or I shall have to hold it!"

Gertrude (snappishly): "If you were a gentleman it wouldn't be necessary for me to cut it!"

○ ○ ○

## NOT THAT SORT.

Helen: "Do you love me, dear?"

Jack: "Dearly, sweetheart."

Helen: "Would you die for me?"

Jack: "No, my pet. Mine is an undying love."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

○ ○ ○

## NO TEMPTATION.

Mrs. McWhuskey (watching a couple spooning): "Et's just disgustin'. I'm verra glad ye didna mak' sic a fool o' yersel' when ye were walkin' oot wi' me, Sandy."

Mr. McWhuskey: "Ye mauna jidge, wife. I hadna the same provocation."—*Tit-bits*.

○ ○ ○

"Didn't he marry a prohibitionist?"

"I wasn't quite sure; I knew something awful had happened to him."—*Life*.

○ ○ ○

## A KNOCK.

He: "Yes, I once thought of going on the stage, but friends dissuaded me."

She: "Friends of the stage, I presume."—*Boston Transcript*.

## HIS NUMBER.

Teacher: "I'm surprised at you, Sammy Wicks, that you cannot tell me when Christopher Columbus discovered America. What does the chapter heading of the week's lesson read?"

Sammy: "Columbus—1492."

Teacher: "Well, isn't that plain enough? Did you never see it before?"

Sammy: "Yes'm, yes'm; but I always thought it was his telephone number."

○ ○ ○

## PLANS FOR FUTURE.

She was a lady visitor to the prison, kindly and well meaning, and as she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, she thought she detected signs of reform in him. "And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future, on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," he said hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a post office."—*Philadelphia Star*.

## A WISE FOOL.

"Wise men write proverbs and fools quote them," observed the Sage.

"That's right," agreed the Fool. "Who wrote that one?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

○ ○ ○

## IN MISS REID'S SANCTUM.

Energetic Sophomore spinning handle of cheese mill: "Gee, this is just like cranking a Ford."

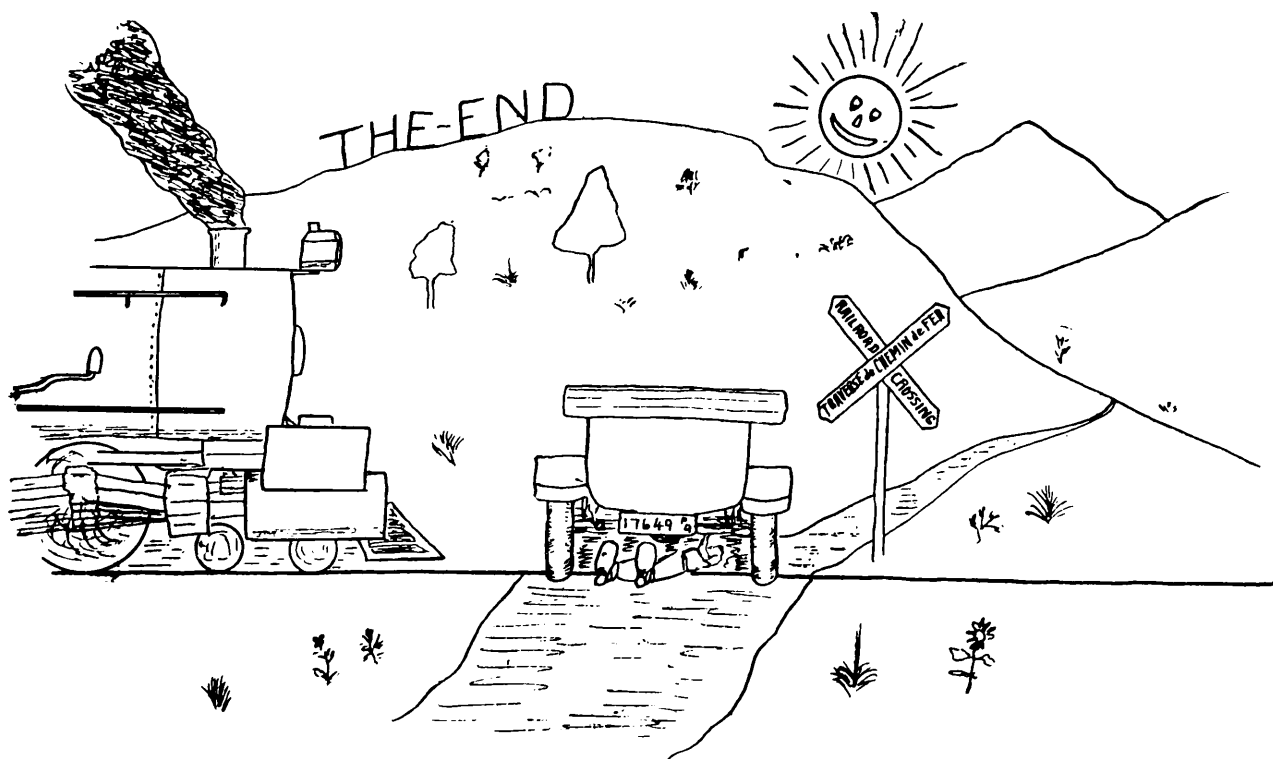
○ ○ ○

## NOTHING NEW.

A reporter was interviewing Thomas A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied, "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."—*Tit-bits*.







DATE DUE

FORM 211 L.J.D.

**JAN 25 1960**





